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Vulcan Advocate

VOL. II. NO 24 VULCAN, ALBERTA, JANUARY 20 1915 PRICE $1.50 PER YEAR

Wampoles Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil

Great re-constructive tonic, and unequalled for prevention and cure of coughs, colds and other winter ailments.

$1.00 LARGE BOTTLE $1.00

D. C. JONES

DRUG STORE, VULCAN, ALTA

Liberal Convention
Federal Constituency of Bow River

Election of Delegates of
Poll Comprising Townships 17-23 and 17-24
to be held on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1915
at 2.30 p.m.

In C. B. Shimp's Hall

to elect delegates to attend the Convention on the 28th January 1915, to select a Candidate to support the Liberal Party in the House of Commons.

All Liberals in above Townships are Requested to Attend.

Arthur Mitchell
Convenor

On Monday evening, January 11, the rinks of Mr. Hall and Mr. Reeves played off to decide the championship for the first schedule. Their scores for the five games stood even, being four wins. The game on Monday went to Mr. Hall's team, the score in his favor being 14 to 6, and to record the win Mr. Hall was the recipient of a present.

The hockey match fixed for Saturday last with Nanton at Vulcan failed to come off as the visiting team entered into other arrangements more convenient to themselves. The hockey team are hoping to journey to Okotoks to play an evening game with the team of that town on Wednesday, January 20th.

LISTINGS

We are renewing our listings for 1915, and if you have desirable property for sale, we solicit your business.

FLOOD & WHICHER

VULCAN ALBERTA

Feed Corn

We are expecting a large shipment of feed corn in the course of the next few days, and would have you place your orders now. Just the thing for your stock.

FANNING MILLS ALSO ON HAND

Vulcan Co-operative
COMPANY. LIMITED

Pictures and Photos of Vulcan

Carnival
Hockey Team
Curling Match
and Vulcan Views
We have a fine assortment.

VULCAN STUDIO

Photographs all the way from $4.50 to $8.00 per doz.

W. J. MORTON
Kodak Finishing, Developing and Finishing

THE VULCAN BAKERY
BEST BREAD DAILY
CATERING
F. SMART - - VULCAN

I.O.O.F. Notice

Fraternal visit to No. 1 Lodge, Calgary, on Friday January 29th 1915.

Any brethren who are desirous of joining the visit will kindly notify the secretary, H. Mold, as soon as possible, in order that definite transit arrangements may be made.

Council Meeting

The first meeting of the newly elected council took place on Monday afternoon, January 11th, at the office of the secretary-treasurer. The full council was present, and of the old council, Messrs. E. M. Clark and Peter Terry.

The meeting was called to order by the retiring reeve, and after he had made a few remarks incident to his passing out of office, the new members Messrs. Dodds, Spooner and Irving, took up the responsibility.

Dr. G. M. Carson, health officer, and F. Kaiser, constable were also present.

The first business was the election of a chairman, and Mr. Spooner, going along the lines that the one having the highest vote ought to be chairman, proposed that Mr. Dodds be chairman, seconded by Irving. Carried.

Appointment of secretary-treasurer, health officer and constable.

Motion by Irving, seconded by Spooner, that Mr. A. J. Flood be again elected secretary-treasurer. Carried. Motion by Spooner, seconded by Irving that Dr. Carson be again appointed medical health officer. Carried. Motion by Irving, seconded by Spooner, that F. Kaiser be again appointed constable and workman for the village. Carried. Mr. Spooner said that he thought that the salary of $75 per month that Kaiser had been getting was insufficient, and this was acceeded to by the other other members. Spooner moved that salary of Kaiser be raised to $85 per month seconded Dodds. Carried.

A communication from the village inspector was read calling the attention of the council to the necessity of a safe. The communication also said that no audit had been published for 1914, but this is wrong as an audit appeared in the Advocate, November 25th. The question of a safe was deferred until the next meeting.

A communication from the Board of Trade recommending the lighting of Vulcan street was read, and it was decided that lights should be installed, although the crossing at the hotel was thought to be sufficiently lit. A committee of the chairman and secretary were appointed to see Mr. Mutz and report at the next meeting.

The secretary was instructed to write the C.P.R. once more about a sidewalk from the depot to the crossing.

The bill of the Calgary General Hospital, that had been left over from the previous meeting on account of the seeming overcharge, was brought up. The amount $84 was for the 14 days that Mr. Condell had been an inmate. The maximum charge, the secretary thought, should be 75c. per day, which would be a total of $31.50. The secretary was instructed to write and have the matter cleared.

Mr. Spooner made a motion that the department at Edmonton be written to, in regard to a night telephone service, seconded by Dodds. Carried.

The question of the sanitation of the village was the next question, and although nothing was done, the councillors voiced their opinions. The bye-laws of the past year were read over, and they will be considered at the next meeting.

The council got down to business on the pigs in town proposition, and it was moved by Spooner, seconded by Irving that all persons having pigs in the town limits be notified to remove same within 30 days. Carried.

The lighting question again up, and it was moved by Spooner, seconded by Dodds, that 2 lights be placed at the depot, and one outside the fire hall. Carried.

The following bills were read: Wolfe & Pettman, $1.75; Western Municipal News, $1; Terwilliger, coal, $10.45; Telephone, 90c.; Vulcan Advocate, $6.30. Motion by Spooner, seconded by Dodds that they be paid. Carried.

All delinquents for scavenging are to be billed.

The fire protection question got to the extent of having a committee appointed to look into same and report next meeting, the committee being the council and the secretary treasurer.

The regular meeting night was fixed for the second Monday in each month. The council arranged to hold a special meeting on Monday evening, January 18, when the reports of committees and the bye-laws will be considered.

The council then adjourned.

School Meeting

The annual meeting of the ratepayers was held at the school house on Friday afternoon last. There was the business of electing another trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. John A. Gardner.

Previous to the nominations for a trustee being opened, the secretary read the annual report of the affairs of the school, and the report of the school inspector, Mr. Russell, which later appeared in these columns some little time ago.

The school report is as follows: Receipts, $5325,40; Expenditures, $5331.34, leaving a debit balance of $5.94. Above this there is an arrears in taxes still owing of about $3,000. The school has received from the village $1755, and there is still a further amount of $1745 due from the village to the school.

The report of the principal, Mr. W. A. Howes, on the work of the school is as follows: The school was open on 118 days in the first term and 88 days in the second term. During the year 107 names were entered on the register, of which 43 were males and 64 females. As far as is known there were no children of school age residing in the district who did not attend school during the year. The average daily attendance for the first term was 55.24; for the second term, 53.64. This gives an average 54.16 for the year. The pupils were classified as follows: Grade 1, 27; Grade 2, 20; Grade 3, 11; Grade 4, 8; Grade 5, 8; Grade 6, 2; Grade 7, 12; Grade 8, 13; Grade 9, 6. The subjects taught in the school and the number of children studying each were as follows: Arithmetic, 107; Reading and Literature, 107; Writing, 107; Spelling, 60; Grammer, 49; History and Civics, 41; Composition, 107; Geograghy, 41; Drawing, 107; Geometry, 19; Physical Culture, 107; Hygiene, 107; Singing, 107; Agriculture, 19; Algebra, 6,

Following the reports the meeting was opened, and Mr. E. M. Carruthers made a motion that as far as possible, the trustees supply free books for all scholars, Wm. McPherson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The chairman, Mr. George Robson, then said that nominations for a trustee could be handed in. Mr. J. A. Gardner was the retiring trustee. Mr. J. A. Lindsay spoke a few words of appreciation of the work done by Mr. Gardner while on the Board of Trustees, as also did the chairman. Mr. Lindsay moved a vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Gardner which was seconded by Mr. Glover and carried.

The only nomination submitted was that of Mr. A. J. Flood, proposed by Mr. Wm. McPherson and seconded by Mr. E. M. Carruthers. As no other names were submitted, Mr. Flood was declared elected.

The only topic raised after that was that of the Christmas entertainment. Mr. Flood said that he had understood that various ratepayers had been objecting to it on the grounds that it took up too much of the scholars time but he himself heartily agreed with the entertainment, and would be very sorry to see it discontinued. Mr. McLiment also spoke along the same lines and it was left to Mr. E. M. Carruthers to voice the reports of dissatisfaction which he had heard. These reports, however, were disposed of to the satisfaction of Mr. Carruthers and Mr. McLiment, seconded by Mr. Gardner, moved that a vote of thanks be accorded to the teachers, Mr. Howes and Miss Loftus, for all they had done for the school children.

The meeting then adjoined.

The Mock Trial

The mock trial at the Mutual Improvement Society on Thursday last was well attended, the hall being full.

The case up for trial was that of the theft of a pig, the property of Mr. McKellar, by the accused W. Allan. The presiding judge was J. A. Lindsay, counsel for prosecution and defence, Messrs. Petre and Glover, clerk of the court, Mr. H. Mold, and constable, Constable Foskett.

The case was opened in due form, the jurymen being sworn in in a very solemn and impressive manner, after which the counsel for the prosecution called his witness. The evidence gained from this source cast a great deal more perplexity than anything else over the case, and the same might be said of the evidence for the defence. Three witnesses for each side appeared, and after their evidence had been taken the counsel for the prosecution appealed to the jury for a verdict of guilty. The counsel for the defence appealed for the discharge of the prisoner, and left the matter in the hands of the judge, who, in summing up, frequently referred to Mrs. Beeton for points of law. The jury rendered their verdict of guilty without retiring, and the prisoner was sentenced to ninety-two years to be spent at the Imperial Hotel.

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday, January 21st, and will take the form of a social and musical evening. There has not been the opportunity for providing a full musical program as was hoped, but the evening prepared will be one of interest, and a large gathering is looked for. The ladies who attend are asked to bring boxes, which will be auctioned off.

Mr. Trail was a business visitor to Calgary at the beginning of last week.

Local and General News

Mr. Clever, of Champion, was in town on Friday last.

Mrs. Anderson, of Nanton, was a visitor to Vulcan on Friday last.

Mr. Trail was a visitor to High River on Thursday evening.

Sell Your Old Accounts! We will buy them. Send them to-day! Crown Mercantile Agencies, Calgary. J20tf

Corporal Petre was in Calgary from Monday to Thursday of last week, in attendance at court.

Mr. C. H. Nelson was a business visitor to Calgary during the past week.

The tent for the carnival on Friday evening last was very generously loaned by Mr. W. F. Jennejohn.

Mr. E. H. Elves left for Edmonton on Friday evening last, where he intends to stay for the next week.

Important time changes in the delivery of the Reid Hill, Brunetta and Armada mails now in force, appear in another column.

During the temporary absence of Mr. D. Tennant, Mr. Mold will act secretary of the Mutual Improvement Society.

Mr. A. J. Flood, the sub-agent for the Dominion Lands, has forwarded in a number of applications for seed grain, during the past few weeks.

Quite a number of people from Champion and other neighboring towns were in Vulcan for the skating carnival on Friday evening last.

The Mock Trial put on by the Mutual Improvement Society, on Thursday evening last was very well attended.

The meeting of the Mutual Improvement Society on Thursday, January 21st, is to be in the form of a Box Social. Ladies are invited to bring boxes.

Another telephone has been added to the town service during the past few days at the residence of Mr. W. A. Howes. The number is nineteen.

Mr. Duffield, of the High River Times staff, has recently resigned his position and joined the colors, together with over twenty other men from High River.

The council of the Municipality of Marquis, will hold their next meeting on Saturday, February 13, at the residence of Mr. R. E. House, the secretary-treasurer, Eastway.

Mr. A. R Bond, of Eastway, returned to Vulcan from Calgary, on Thursday morning last, to which city he had recently made a shipment of live stock.

The members of the R. N. A. Lodge are giving a dance on Friday January 29, in the Shimp Hall, the proceeds of which are to be divided equally between the Belgian Relief and the Patriotic Funds.

Two German submarines were fired upon by the batteries of Dover on Wednesday last and sunk. Reports were also to the effect that many German air craft were over the channel, but these were unconfirmed.

During the past week rumors to the effect that the license for a first dray was to be raised from $25 to $40, have been floating round town This is entirely wrong, as the council never mentioned any alteration at all at their last meeting, and there are no signs of any change at all.

The editor of the Vulcan Advocate is in receipt of a letter on the question of the town well, but as the communication bears no name, we are unable to publish. If the sender will furnish us with his name and address we shall be pleased to accede to his wishes.

Have you Catarrh?

Is nasal breathing impaired? Does your throat get husky or clogged?

Modern science proves that these symptoms result from run-down health. Snuffs and vapors are irritating and useless.
The oil-food in Scott's Emulsion will enrich and enliven the blood, aid nutrition and assist nature to check the inflammation and heal the sensitive membranes.

Shun Alcoholic mixtures and insist upon SCOTT'S.
14-49

A Trifling Mistake

Mrs. Lane is a zealous and loyal wife and intends to avoid exaggeration, but she has a strong tendency in that direction.

"It is perfectly wonderful," she said to a patient friend, "to see the way Mr. Lane counts bills at the bank. I think they are so lucky to have him! He'll take a great pile of five and ten and twenty dollar bills and make his fingers fly just like lightning, and never make a mistake."

"Never?" asked the friend, who knew Mrs. Lane's weakness, and could not forbear the question.

"Well—no—at least," stammered Mrs. Lane, "why, perhaps he might get five or ten cents out of the way but not any more, ever."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Saved His Regiment

Men of the Dorset regiment tell proudly of the exploits of one of their number, Private W. Jarvis, during the retreat from Mons, Jarvis stayed behind all by himself firing his gun rapidly to cover the retreat of his regiment. Eventually he had to carry the gun out of action on his back, as it was impossible to bring up a carriage because of the heavy German fire. He accounted for a great number of Germans and did much to save a battery of our artillery.

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

Pat—Bridget is gone, poor soul. Faith, an' she was a good woman; she always hit me wid the soft end of the mop.

Ah, my poor man, said the benevolent old lady to the tramp, I suppose you are often pinched by want and hunger, are you not?

Yessum, and cops.

Old Lady (compassionately)—Poor fellow! I suppose your blindness is incurable. Have you ever been treated?

Blind Man (sighing)—Yes, mum, but not often. 'Taint many as likes to be seen going into a public house with a blind beggar.

You know I never boast, the opponent began.

Never boast? Splendid! And he added quietly, No wonder you brag about it.

Little Girl—No, I am not English. was born in France.

Lady—Which part, dear?

Little Girl—Why, all of me.

Better Light and More of It

KEROSENE light is best for young eyes and old eyes alike. The

Rayo

lamp gives you kerosene light at its best — a steady, generous glow that reaches every corner of the room.

The *RAYO* does not smoke or smell. It is made of solid brass, nickel-plated. It is easy to light, easy to clean, easy to rewick. At dealers everywhere.

Made in Canada

ROYALITE OIL is best for all uses

THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited
Winnipeg Calgary Regina Montreal
Quebec Halifax Edmonton Saskatoon
Vancouver Toronto Ottawa

Heroine of Battlefield

Young French Girl Who Risked Life to Help British Wounded

A pretty story of a sixteen year old French girl's bravery is told by Corporal S. Healy of the Royal Irish regiment. It was after one of the hardest fights along the Aisne, and dozens of the British wounded were left lying out in the open after the battle with little prospect of relief until the next day. Most of the poor fellows were nearly mad with thirst. Many were delirious, and others were just sensible enough to keep murmuring for water. "Then we heard a gentle football," the corporal added, "and, looking up, we saw a charming girl of about sixteen picking her way through the piles of dead and wounded. She had brought us goat's milk and wine to relieve us thirst.

"We learned that she was from a farm near by, just out of the line of fire, and she had risked her life in coming there to give us something to drink because she was grateful to the British troops for helping to drive the German invaders back. She seemed to be without fear, and tripped briskly along in spite of the shells and rifle fire. We were all stricken with grief when she was carried into hospital next day. She had been shot on the way back. It was a nasty wound, but after an operation the doctors hoped she would pull through. Every soldier who saw her prays for her every night."

Had Nervous Dyspepsia

With Frequent Sick Headaches and Much Pain After Eating—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Cured

This letter is from a lady who gained 14 pounds by using the great food cure. It did wonders for her in improving her general health. She is enthusiastic in its praise and refers to her neighbors as witnesses of the splendid results obtained.

Mrs. Susan Dobson Spring Hill Mines, N.S., writes: "It is with pleasure that I write to you in praise of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I was troubled with dyspepsia, and could not eat without suffering much pain; also had sick headacnes frequently, and my nerves were in bad condition. About ten years ago I took a thorough treatment of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, using altogether 21 boxes, and since then can eat anything, have been freed from headaches, and my health has been greatly improved in every way. I gained 14 pounds in weight, and feel sure I owe everything to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. You may use this letter, and my neighbors can tell you of my condition before using this treatment."

Dominion Atlantic Railway

The record of improvements effected on which Dominion Atlantic Railway, which the Canadian Pacific Railway leased in 1911 for 99 years shows that new wharves have been built; 45 miles of new track have been ballasted; 30 miles of new 85 pound rails have been laid down; 120 cattle guards have been filled and replaced by surface guards, while dozens of bridges have been either improved or rebuilt. In round figures 6,000 feet of wooden bridges have been replaced, or will be replaced very shortly, by steel bridges, concrete arches, and rail top culverts. New brick stations have been built; a general renovation has taken place, costing many thousands of dollars. The new stations include those at Wolfville and Annapolis Royal, Mosherville, Patterson and Iberville. During the past two years 35 stations have been repaired and painted, and platforms have been erected. A new line from Centreville to Weston, 14 miles in extent, has been built in the most substantial manner. Both permanent work and the lighter things which needed attention have been carried out; and today the old Dominion Atlantic looks spick and span—looks as if it had taken on a new lease of life.

I was cured of painful Goitre by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
BAYARD McMULLEN.
Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. W. A. JOHNSON.
Walsh, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
J. H. BAILEY.
Parkdale, Ont.

The British Soldier

Trace Tommy Aktins back until there was no regular British army, and then trace the English soldier back nearly a thousand years to the time of William the Conqueror, and the record reveals him almost constantly fighting and gripping and holding territory. He is unequaled for these combined three qualities. Soldiers of other nations have fought nobly and valiantly and often, but the result of the English soldier's fighting is that his country's drumbeat circles the world, and the sun never sets on her dominions.—New York Herald.

REGAINS FLAG LOST IN 1870

Czar Restores Colors to His Ally Taken From Germans

The Emperor of Russia has restored to France a flag which since the war of 1870 had been in German hands until its recent capture by the Russians during their invasion of East Prussia.

An official announcement to this effect, says: "By the order of Emperor Nicholas, a French flag which was captured from the Frenchmen of Trasnco in 1870 has been handed over to the French embassy at Petrograd. The flag was found by Russians in the officers' mess of the 12th Prussian Dragoons, which was garrisoned at Lyck, East Prussia."

Mrs. A.—So your son is home from college?

Mrs. H.—Yes; and he has the strangest ideas! He says he's descended from a monkey, but I'm sure I don't see how that can be—unless, of course, it's on his father's side.

BOMB THAT FREEZES

France's Terrible New Death-Dealer is a Wonderful Invention

France has obtained a terrible new weapon in an air bomb just brought into use. Its effects are amazing.

"When it bursts it simply lays everything near out flat," states one of the airmen using it. "Men go down like ten pins, buildings collapse like a house of playing cards, guns are turned over as if by some unseen hand. Even the earth disturbed is instantly flattened out by the same extraordinary waves of force.

"Extreme cold is produced at the moment of explosion, cold so intense that I felt it myself when I dropped my first bomb at a height of about 800 feet. It fell on a section of Germans bivouacking in a field. I estimate that at least thirty men were killed within the area of the explosion. Had they been massed more densely more would have been killed.

"Death from these bombs comes instantly from intense cold and concussion."

The bomb is similar in size and weight to the dynamite bomb hitherto used with great effect. The material composing it, which is simple, can be conveyed to any air base, and the bomb can be filled by the airman or his assistants before he starts.

In addition to the air bomb French airmen have four terrible weapons of destruction in use:

The steel arrows, 6 in. long, grooved to ensure straight, downward flight, about an ounce in weight and carried in a box which launches 1,000 at a time. Dropped from an average flying height one of these will go clean through a rider and his horse. The airmen carry several thousands on each flight.

The quick firing air gun, which has accounted for many of the enemy's machines.

The shell pistol, a lucky shot from which will put a Zeppelin out of action.

The dynamite bomb, weighing 90lb., often used for blowing up bridges.

Nothing as Good for Asthma.—Asthma remedies come and go but every year the sales of the original Dr. J. D. Kellogg Asthma Remedy grow greater and greater. No further evidepce could be asked of its remarkable merit. It relieves. It is always of the same unvarying quality which the sufferer from asthma learns to know. Do not suffer another attack, but get this splendid remedy today.

Canadian Chinamen Ready to Help

The other day a British reservist in Montreal with his wife and family received the call to join the colors immediately.

He decided to take his wife and children to England to stay during his absence. He found the most convenient arrangement would mean leaving Montreal the following day. But it was mid week, and the family wash was at the Chinaman's. The "boys" shook their heads—the wash would not be sorted out before Saturday. But just then the boss laundryman came in.

"Your husband going to the war? Velly brave man. Me work all night to get your laundry."

Next morning it was brought home by the "boss" himself.

"How much?"

"Nothing. Your husband go to the war. If you stay here all winter me wash all the clothes for the family. Not a cent."

PLEASED TO RECOMMEND BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Henri Bernier, Anceline, Que., writes: "It is with pleasure that I recommend Baby's Own Tablets, which I have given my little ones for stomach and bowel troubles, constipation, loss of sleep and simple fevers. No mother of young children should be without them." The Tablets are guaranteed to be free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety and good results. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

He Was Excused

I want to be excused, said the worried looking juryman, addressing the judge. I owe a man five pounds that I borrowed, and as he is leaving England today for some years, I want to catch him before he gets to the boat and pay him the five pounds.

You are excused, returned his lordship, in icy tones. I don't want anybody on the jury who can lie like that.

Killing the Officers

Officers are being killed at an extraordinary rate on the battlefield of Europe. Out of the British forces serving on the continent every seventh man killed has been an officer, ranging in rank from lieutenant to general.

That is very impressive. It indicates that commanders are filling the posts of greatest peril in this war. They are not sending privates to death; they are leading them there.

Sharpshooting corps are held responsible for an enormous death rate among the officers of all the armies engaged. Only recently we have been told that French officers were abandoning their conspicuous uniforms to escape the fire of sharpshooters, which has been trained upon them since the war began.

It is not improbable that statistics compiled at the end of this war will demonstrate that of all who took part in it the warrior least exposed to danger was the private soldier.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Math. Prof.—How do you make V equal X?

Sporty Stude—If I only knew, I wouldn't be broke so often.

Don't you think that the Muscovite onslaught is awful?

I've never tried it; can you show me the steps?

Sore Eyes **Granulated Eyelids,** Eyes inflamed by exposure to **Sun, Dust and Wind** quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy.** No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Salve** in Tubes 25c. For **Book of the Eye** Free ask Druggists or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

Scarcer as the Demand Grows

African Elephants, Now Being Killed Off, Have Long Furnished the Supply of Ivory

When the King and Queen visited the London docks a short time ago, says London Answers, they saw laid out on the floor of one of the great warehouses $750,000 worth of ivory—an array of fine tusks which must have represented great hunting adventures in tropical forests.

Africa is the chief source of the world's supply of ivory, and it is estimated that 70,000 elephants are annually slaughtered for their tusks. But not more than twenty per cent. of this ivory is represented in the total imports to Europe.

Elephants have been dying off for years and years, and it is only since ivory came into general use that their tusks have been dug from the soil. Some of them have, in the meantime, been stored and used by natives in many ways. Even today some native chiefs in the interior of Africa possess stockades round their palaces composed of rows of tusks collected when they were of little value, and they now barter these for the luxuries of modern life.

But elephants still abound in the German Southwest African district known as Caprivi. This place is in the extreme south of Ovampoland, has been completely unexplored by Germans in order to avoid irritating the natives, and yet the district contains more elephants than any other in Africa. The Portuguese are well acquainted with the fact, and the ivory which they convey thence via Angola has long been a source of unlimited wealth.

Of course, ivory is produced in small quantities by the hippopotamus, narwhale and sperm whale, but the comparatively insignificant tusks of the former have long ceased to suffice even for dentists alone, though no other kind of ivory is adapted for their special requirements. Any supply that may be extracted from the ocean is obviously of too slight and precarious a nature to be relied on, and though important remains of mammoth tusks are from time to time unearthed in Siberia the ivory trade oota ancient and modern has practically depended upon the African elephant.

Although in recent years the ivory imported into London has decreased, the falling off has been caused by a new market having been created by the opening up of the Congo Free State. The ivory coming from that region is now sold in Antwerp, so that when the quantities are put together the total imports actually show an increase.

The average weight of ivory obtained from a single elephant is about fifty pounds, but tusks weighing up to 150 pounds and 180 pounds have been procured. Examples have even been recorded of tusks exceeding 200 pounds in weight, but these are very rare.

The most expensive tusks are those used in the manufacture of billiard balls; they have cost as much as $800 per hundredweight, but the average price is probably nearer $500 per hundredweight. The average price for the best tusks may be stated at from $2 to $2.75 a pound. Apart from billiard balls, ivory is chiefly used for knife and other handles, combs, piano keys, chessmen and carved ornaments.

All the tusks are sorted into sizes and qualities, and the shavings that are left over after the manufacturers have taken what they want are made up into a thousand small articles in everyday use.

Although ivory has been the subject of almost as much artistic perception and workmanship as gold itself, it is with its purely utilitarian aspects that people are now chiefly concerned. Many substances have been applied to the purposes for which real ivory is admittedly supreme. Celluloid, for instance, is one of its counterfeits, and a poor one indeed; but it has been immensely developed during recent years, particularly in the United States. A great many things that were once made of ivory may, and, as manufacturers tell us, must, now be made of celluloid.

Then there is what is known as vegetable ivory, produced from the nut of the tagua plant, a native of the northern regions of South America. The kernels of these nuts when ripe are exceedingly hard and white and bear a remarkable resemblance to real ivory. They are extensively used in the manufacture of buttons, umbrella handles and smal trinkets and millions of them are being imported into Great Britain every year.

SIKH'S DISC OF DEATH

Strange Weapon Used by the Indian Troops in War

The Sikhs fighting in the war can certainly claim to possess the most unique form of weapon of any military unit in the campaign. This is a hand thrown missile, composed of metal similar in shape to the discus with which we have been made familiar in Roman history. Its edge is sharpened, and thrown with a peculiar circular motion, has extraordinary penetrating power. It cuts like a knife through paper when it strikes any object in its path. At a distance of 100 yards the disc is capable of cutting its way through a piece of hard wood two inches thick. It is the peculiar twist given to the weapon when it is thrown which causes the cutting edge to bury itself so remorselessly in anything that it meets. It is doubtful whether any but the Sikhs could effectively use this unique weapon. They made deadly use of the disc of death at the Battle of Dixmude, when 20,000 Germans are said to have been slaughtered in a brilliant Indian charge.

Nell—Jack, dear, did you call on papa today?

Jack—Sure I did, but he didn't appear to enthuse very much over my visit.

Nell—What did he say?

Jack—Why, when I asked him for permission to press my suit, he simply answered, Why don't you send it to a tailor?

She—I'm not to blame for your sunburn.

He—You are. You said I looked well in a bathing suit.

Did you tell Binks I was a fool?

No; I thought he knew it.—Harvard Lampoon.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Shipping Fever

Influenza, pink eye, epizootic, distemper and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "exposed," kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER COMPOUND. Three to six doses often cure a case. One bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for brood mares. Acts on the blood. Druggists and harness shops.
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The one useful Gift for Home, Office or School. Appropriate for Men, Women or the Young Folks.

Made in Canada

Illustrated Folder sent on request.
$2.50 to $50.00. Avoid Substitutes.
In Attractive Xmas Gift Boxes.
From the Best Stores Everywhere.
L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, - - Montreal.

Germany's Failure

Germany built the most formidable military machine that was ever put together.

Germany put that machine into operation at a time of Germany's own choosing.

And Germany's military machine has nothing to show for 111 days of activity but a Belgium trampled under foot and a successful or partially successful defensive against the allies on the French border and against the czar's armies on the Russian border.

Napoleon, Von Moltke and other great commanders would have considered themselves failures if they had spent 40 years in building up a military machine, if they had put that machine in motion at a time of their own choosing and had accomplished nothing more than Emperor William has accomplished in 111 days of warfare.

Germany did not go to war in order to prove that German armies could temporarily defend German territory. Germany went to war in order to prove that German armies could permanently occupy adjoining territories and trample down neighbor nations. The might of Germany's preparations, the magnitude of Germany's ambition, must be remembered in estimating the results of Germany's campaign. The result of Germany's campaign so far is failure.—Toronto Telegram.

Oil for Toothache.—There is no pain so acute and distressing as toothache. When you have so unwelcome a visitor apply Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil according to directions and you will find immediate relief. It touches the nerve with soothing effect and the pain departs at once. That it will ease toothache is another fine quality of this Oil, showing the many uses it has.

George, said Hilda, looking up from the morning paper which she was reading, it says here that another octogenarian's dead. What is an octogenarian?

Well, I don't know what they are, but they must be very sickly creatures. You never hear of them but they are dying.

Briggs—We are coming around to see you this evening.

Griggs—That's right; but do me a favor old man. Don't let your wife wear her new fall suit; I don't want my wife to see it just now.

Briggs—Why, man alive, that's just why we are coming.

A movement for the recovery of the last English clock trade was initiated at a recent largely attended meeting of interested members of that trade. A proposal to manufacture in England on a co-operative basis a standardized clock to compete with foreign made articles was favorably received, a committee being formed to report on the scheme.

Something in the nature of a limited company with a capital of £100,000 entirely subscribed for by members of the trade, so that the co-operative character of the scheme may be retained, appears to be the basis of the proposition.

Judge—Are you guilty or not guilty?

Pat—Arrah, now, your honor, how can I tell till I hear the evidence?

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150 Shells at Farm Barrel

For eight hours a heavy artillery fire was directed by the Germans on the Lorraine frontier against a barrel of liquid on a farmer's cart which an observer in a balloon had supposed to be a heavy gun. Out of 150 shells only one hit the barrel.

The trouble with this world, Raggsy, said Weary Walker, is just here. In Central America bananas grow wild, but there ain't no markit for 'em. Up here, where there is a markit for 'em, they don't grow wild. What nature wants to do to help the workin' man is to have things grow wild where there's a markit for them things.

Why do you feed tramps who come along? They never do any work for you.

No, said the wife, but it is quite a satisfaction to see a man eat a meal without finding fault with the cooking.

The boy stood before the druggists' counter looking earnestly at a placard advertising a cure for indigestion.

Why are you interested in that? inquired the druggist.

I suffer terribly from indigestion.

Why, you're too young to have dyspepsia.

I don't have it, explained the boy, but my father does.

Motorist (to chauffeur)—Be careful about running over anybody hereabouts, James. This is a prohibition county, and most everybody has a bottle in his pocket.

QUICK HELP FOR STRAINS AND SPRAINS
WONDERFUL RELIEF IN ONE HOUR

Rare Herb and Root Extracts in this Liniment Give it Marvelous Power

RUB ON NERVILINE

You'll be astonished at the rapid pain relieving action of "Nerviline." Its effectiveness is due to its remarkable penetrating power—it strikes deeply, sinks to the very core of the trouble.

Nerviline is stronger, many times stronger, than ordinary liniments, and it's not greasy, ill smelling or disagreeable. Every drop rubs in, bringing comfort and healing wherever applied.

You would scarcely believe how it will relieve a sprain, how it takes out lameness, how it soothes and eases a bruise.

Thousands say no liniment is half so useful in the home. This must be so, because Nerviline is a safe remedy—you can rub it on even a child with fine results.

Just you keep Nerviline on hand—it's a panacea for the aches, pains and slight ills of the whole family. One bottle will keep the doctor's bill small, and can be depended on to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, toothache, pleurisy, strains or swelling. Wherever there is a pain rub on Nerviline; it will always cure.

The large 50c family size bottle is the most economical; trial size, 25c. Sold everywhere by dealers, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

SUPREME EFFORT OF GERMANY PROVED A COMPLETE FAILURE

SUCCESS OF TEUTONS DEPENDS UPON SHORT WAR

The Effective War Strength of the Fatherland is now on the Decline, while the Strength of the Allies is Shown to be Steadily on the Increase

Writing a short time ago, Col. F. N. Maude, C.B., gave some encouraging statistics to the pessimists who feared a German invasion of England, or who believed the wild tales about Germany having a great number of picked troops in reserve for the purpose of a final and successful assault upon the Allies' lines in Flanders, says the Mail and Empire. He showed conclusively that already Germany had put her best fighting men into the battle line, and that by no possibility could the lines of the Allies be subjected to such fierce attacks in future as they successfully repulsed in October. In other words, Germany has shot her bolt; she has made her extreme effort, and unless we are to assume that her enemies have been correspondingly weakened in their powers of resistance there is not the slightest ground for any feeling of uneasiness. In fact, there is reason to believe that the crisis has been passed, and that however desperate and bloody may be the fighting before the end of the war is reached, the tide has already turned, and nothing but a miracle can save the German armies from utter destruction or unconditional surrender.

That the Allies have not been correspondingly weakened is plain enough. Leaving out of account the Belgian army, which is growing smaller each day, but is each day becoming more dangerous on account of the lessons that the war has taught, the fact remains that up to the present time France has not put more than half of her trained men in the field. Heroically as the British contingent is fighting, the truth is that it is but an advance guard. In four months there will be another million trained British soldiers at the front, and another million will be training. The reserves of the Allies have hardly been called upon, and as far as Russia is concerned, her resources in men are practically unlimited. If the war should last for ten years, at the end of that time the British, French and Russians would have under arms far more than they have at present. As we all know, the German military calculations were based on a short war. Already she has lost more men than any other nation ever lost in the longest war. Every day that passes sees her further from her goal.

As Col. Maude says, German statistics are not secret. The total population of Germany is in round numbers 68,000,00, of which almost exactly half are males. Of the 34,000,000 males 17,000,000 are either less than 18 years old or more than 70, leaving 17,000,000 of age to bear arms. From this number again must be deducted the criminals, the maimed, the blind, the insane and others who are negligible as non-combatants. At the outbreak of the war the most sanguine estimate of fighting men between the ages of 20 and 45 trained to bear arms by service with the colors was 4,300,000. There remained a similar number of trained men above the age of 45. At least 1,000,000 of the immediately available fighting force would be needed to work the railways, the arsenals, the dockyards, the equipment factories and other industries that are as important to the empire as soldiers of the line.

It is estimated, therefore, that the number that went to the front as fast as trains would carry them was 2,500,000, of whom four-fifths went to Belgium and France, only 500,000 going to oppose the Russian advance, for at that time a good deal of reliance was placed upon Austria. This would leave about 1,000,000 trained men less than 45 years old in Germany about the end of the first month of war. This million would be formed into units to replace the wastage of war and into the new reserve for the eastern frontier, and when it was absorbed Germany's resources of trained men under 45 would be exhausted. That it was exhausted some time in September is clear from the fact that before October the Landstrum formations began to appear in Belgium, composed of men under 20 and more than 45. To suppose that Germany would send these untrained or immature troops to the front if she had better material is absurd. An official British dispatch tells of the bravery of the German lads who faced the British, but they were mowed down in heaps, and cannot be expected to have the fighting powers of grown men.

War's wastage is not to be calculated so precisely, but Colonel Maude says that he does not believe that in killed, wounded and prisoners Germany could have lost fewer than 1,500,000 men up to the beginning of November. Since then there has been much desperate and costly fighting, but if we assume that even up to the present time the German losses on both frontiers have been no more than he estimates at the beginning of the month, and if we recognize the fact which he lays emphasis upon, that battlefield losses are the least in such campaigns as we have been witnessing, and that sickness and exhaustion supply an equal number, four of the remaining five millions of Germany's available men have been sent to the front, or will shortly be sent there. This leaves a bare 1,000,000 in reserve, in addition to the 3,000,000 men which it is estimated are fighting on both frontiers. Four-fifths of Germany's resources in men have been already squandered. France holds one-half of her strength in reserve. Neither Britain nor Russia has put more than one-tenth of her available men on the firing line. What end can there be but one; and how is it possible to believe that the war will last for another year?

Lawyer (to timid young woman)—Have you ever appeared as witness in a suit before?

Young woman (blushing)—Y-yes, sir, of course.

Lawyer—Please state to the jury just what suit it was.

Young woman (with more confidence)—It was a nun's veiling, shirred down the front and trimmed with a lovely blue, and hat to match—

Judge (rapping violently)—Order in the court.

Wire in Warfare

It Stops Charging Troops and is Dangerous and Very Difficult to Overcome

When Joseph F. Glidden, a farmer of De Kalb, Ill., back in 1872, got the idea of making wire fences with barbs on them, he had no more harmful design than to teach horses, cattle and hogs, by the pricks they might receive, that wire fences were meant to keep them in or out.

When Uncle Sam, on Dec. 24, 1873, gave Farmer Glidden the Christmas gift of a patent on his new device, his idea was heralded to the world. The western prairies, with their lack of fencing materials, had tried single strands of wire, but they availed little, and the whole consumption of wire for fencing in 1874 was only 50 tons. Glidden's barbs made the cattle think, and the farmers soon saw their worth. In ten years the wire fences had increased 10,000 fold, and in ten years more its growth had been the foundation of the Wire Trust.

But Glidden reaped small reward from his invention till February 29, 1892, when the United States Supreme Court upheld his claims, and he was able to collect royalty on all the fences that had been strung before. He lived 14 years to enjoy it, and died in his home town in 1906, at the age of 93.

Quite naturally, some animals enclosed by Glidden's fencing gashed themselves on the barbs. Just as naturally men and boys tried to climb over or under these fences and had their clothes and their flesh torn. These wounds upon man and beast and the suddenness with which Glidden's barbs halted all living things came to the attention of military men, and the barbed wire entanglements of which we now read almost every day in the war news, was born.

And it may be said right here that soldiers who have been halted by wire entanglements while making a charge or manoeuvring for a new position say the devil never invented anything nastier. Bullets and bayonets make wounds that cause no suffering or that shock sensibility, but barbed wire tears and annoys and gives no escape.

Possibilities seen by American military students in barbed wire were soon carried to the armies of Europe, and engineers in every country in the world were put to work devising means for using this new device. Natural forerunners of the barbed wire entanglements had been in use from the earliest times. Roman soldiers had defended their positions with abattis. They had held off their barbarian enemies by felling trees, sharpening the ends of the branches and massing them with their points turned away from the Eternal City. Fraises—sharp pointed piles—had been planted in the earth in front of armies for their enemies to wound themselves against or to halt the onrush of a charge till the piles could be removed or scaled.

Nobody outside of the European armies now at war knows how they are using barbed wire entanglements or in what form they are building them, for the engineers of each army are constantly devising new methods, and these new ideas are not divulged, even in times of peace. But the despatches til of cavalry and infantry running headlong into meshes of unyielding steel thorns that rouse the imagination to the horror of the wounds they inflict. One use for barbed wire that seems to be new is reported from Belgium. There certain roads that it was desirable to have passable to the people of the country were made impassable to an army by building zigzag fences from side to side. The peasant, going to market might pass by travelling slowly and double distance, but an army could not thread such a maze, and must halt to destroy it.

While the European armies probably have built entanglements on new plans, a description of how an entanglement might be effectively constructed, issued for the instruction of the British army a few years ago, will give the layman an idea of the effectiveness of such defences. First, the ground to be protected and over which the enemy much pass is laid off in five foot squares. At each corner of each square a post is driven into the ground till 18 inches remains above the surface. This system of squares extends indefinitely along the line to be defended, and the common practice is to make it six squares deep, thus ensuring an entanglement 30 feet wide through which the attacking forces must pass. The wire is strung from post to post and fastened with staples. Then other wires are strung diagonally from posts at opposite corners, and crisscrossed again and again till a network as intricate as a bramble patch stands high enough from the earth to throw a horse or a man among the terrible steel thorns. The staples are not driven home, nor are the wires stretched. If the wire were taut they could be cut with a sword or bayonet blow. As they are constructed the wires give under the blow, and the only way that has been devised to get through an entanglement is to stop and cut each wire with nippers. These nippers are carried by soldiers nowadays, but it is a long job to get through, for every wire must be cut at every post.—New York Times.

Cardiff claims the honor of enlisting the heaviest recruit for the Royal Garrison artillery He is Police-Constable Willian Waite, of the railway police, and he weighs only 10 lb. short of 20 st. He is an ex-N.C.O., and has served 21 years with the colors.

You have a large family to support, Mr. Finnegan?

Mr. Finnegan—Oi hov that, mum, an' if they don't all earn their own livin' Oi couldn't do it at all, at all.

The Naval Service

Remarkable Demonstration of the Importance of Supreme Sea Power to Britain

Public opinion in Great Britain is beginning to realize the enormous value of the services rendered already in the war by the British navy. The Naval and Military Record remarks on the fearful anticipation which, in the few days before the war began, filled all the United Kingdom that British shipping would be ruined and supplies cut off. "The most careful inquiry," said the Naval and Military Record, "tended to confirm this anticipation, it was felt that we dare not—so great were the risks—be optimistic. In the months immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities a sub committee of the committee of imperial defence considered in every detail the problem of how the people of the United Kingdom were to be fed during the war time. With the most expert evidence at their command, they came to the conclusion that the peril was a real one, and that the government ought to take precautionary measures in order to minimize it. One of the first acts of Mr. Asquith's administration, when war was inevitable, was to announce that the government itself would take 80 per cent. of the risk which shipping would run under the war conditions which were then developing.

"A war risk office was immediately opened and a rate of 5 per cent. quoted. Day by day followed, and though it was known that several German cruisers were still at large, no news was reached of any loss. Gradually the confidence of shipowners and shippers was re-established. Private firms showed no hesitation in undertaking war risks at a lower rate than the government office. Within a few days the premium fell from five to four guineas, and eventually it was brought down to three guineas. Even at this figure underwriters were prepared to undercut the government office. British shipping, which was at first disorganized by the dramatic circumstances under which war occurred, has since been resuming its normal course. As a nation we may congratulate ourselves on the astounding victory which a supreme fleet won in insuring to us ample supplies of food and raw material witnout striking a blow. Never was so remarkable a demonstration given of the vital importance of sea power to a people who live by and on the sea. The navy opened up a pathway for British trade and at the same time and by the same process strangled the overseas trade of Germany."

Military Titles

The Derivation of Admiral is Said, to be Arabic For Lord of the Sea

"Captain is derived from the Latin "caput," meaning a head; "colonel" comes from the Italian "colonna," a column, the "campagna colonella" having been the first company of an infantry regiment, the little column which the "colonel" led.

The title "lieutenant" comes from a word signifying "holding the place"—e.g., a lieutenant-colonel is a sort of understudy for a colonel, a lieutenant looks after a company in the absence of the captain, and so on.

The title of "lance-sergeant" and "lance-corporal" originated in the fact that in the old days the holders of those ranks carried a lance instead of a halbred, round the head of which was twisted a slow match. Their duties were to go round the ranks with these torch like lances and give fire to the matchlock men just before a battle took place.

The word "dragoon" was first used by a regiment of mounted infantry, so called from the "dragoons," or short muskets, with which they were armed; the well known cavalry call of "Boot and Saddle" is really a corruption of the old French signal, "Boute-Selle," or "Put on your saddles."

"Admiral" comes from the Arabic "Emir of bagh," meaning "Lord of the sea;" "commodore" comes from the Italian "commandatore;" "mate" is from the Icelandic, and means an equal; and the term "giving quarter" is believed to have originated in the agreement which existed in the old fighting days, that the ransom of a foot soldiers should be one-quarter of his pay for one year.

Russia's Aeroplanes

A great deal has been heard concerning the British and German aeroplanes but the great Sikorsky biplanes used by the troops of the Czar have been rather overlooked. These machines named Sikorsky, are by far the biggest aeroplanes in the world. They stand sixteen feet high, and are about 100 feet wide. The Sikorsky can carry almost as many passengers as an airship, and has a large passenger cabin, which is constructed of metal and contains numerous windows.

In this machine three engines are fitted, which give a total of nearly 1,000 horse power.

The weight of the machine has necessitated an elaborate landing-chassis, composed of numerous springs and pneumatic tubes, so that the huge biplane can alight safely on rough ground at a speed of sixty miles an hour.

"He was the last soldier serving of the Royal Artillery who fought at Waterloo," is the inscription on the tombstone of the great-grandfather of Sergeant F. Myatt, A.S.C., of Twickenham, whose name appears in Sir John French's honors list. Sergeant Myatt's father and grandfather were also in the army.

War in the Winter

Cold Weather May Prove Decisive Factor in the Struggle in Europe

It will not be long before General January and General February take the field in Europe, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that they should prove the decisive factors of the campaign. History affords many instances of the fate of empires being determined by cold or by storms. We all know that the Armada was defeated primarily because the Spanish vessels encountered a terrific storm. Napoleon led 600,000 men into Russia and penetrated as far as Moscow in the dead of winter. Of this vast army, it is said that only 20,000 returned to France, the remainder either perishing of cold and hunger, falling prey to hovering Cossacks, or being captured and taken to Russian prisons. In 1167 the pestilential heat of Italy thwarted Frederick Barbarossa, the conqueror of Rome, and he was balked again by the rains at Alexandria. Before now Prussian generals have been enabled to win important victories on account of the cold weather. For instance, the Great Elector crossed a river on the ice and was thus in a position to cut off the Swedes from Koenigsburg. In 1741 Frederick the Great won the great victory at Mollwitz because the cold weather enabled him to rapidly advance his troops over a country that was impassible until the frost set in.

The weather is less apt to affect the war in France than the war in Prussia, for in Northern France and Belgium the average winter temperature is about 39 degrees Fahrenheit, with a minimum of about 5 degrees. So far the weather has been of almost unprecedented coldness, and should the winter months bear out the threat of the fall it will become impossible to dig trenches as rapidly as they have been dug in the past few months. Should one army drive the other out of the trenches it now occupies it may have it "on the run," unless trenches far in the rear of positions now held have been prepared in advance. In the eastern theatre of war the armies that are facing each other are not dug in. The men are fighting upon the surface of the earth, and this is the reason why battles in Prussia and Galicia are likely to be much more decisive than battles that result in an equal loss of life in France and Belgium.

On Germany's eastern frontier the cold weather will be of advantage to the Russians rather than to the defenders. Not only are the Russians as a whole used to colder weather than the Germans, but the frost will make it possible for them to advance in the great lake region, which in milder weather offers a formidable barrier to an invader. Continued cold weather in Prussia added to a decisive victory in the great battles now proceeding would leave the road to Berlin almost open, and might bring the war to an end with dramatic suddenness. Another distinct advantage to the allies that winter will bring, whether it is unsually cold or unusually temperate, is that the Zeppelins will have a poor chance of crossing the English channel. Whether it is warm or cold the channel crossing in winter is always very rough, and frequently fogs blot out the view. In these circumstances Britain is not likely to have much to fear from the dirigible.

The theory is advanced by a military expert interviewed by the Washington Star that the Zeppelins are expected to perform a more important duty than the dropping of bombs, and especially when the weather is such that the transport of ammunition and supplies is made increasingly difficult by soft roads. His idea is that with the Zeppelins to carry supplies that could not be conveniently transported over mired roads, the German army will be able to move great masses of foot soldiers far in advance of their bases. However, the chief difficulty in the way up to the present has not been the danger of getting too far from a supply base, but of opposing the entrenched allies. It seems certain that both the Zeppelins and the aeroplanes will be less useful in cold weather, the one from the tempests that prevails through the winter months, and the other from the extreme cold of the higher altitudes.

Nor will artillery or rifle fire be so effective if the soldiers are obliged to use gloves. Freezing weather that prevents the digging of trenches will also make it impossible to bury the dead, and it will be necessary to cremate them. However, on the whole, the problem of sanitation will be easier. The greatest scourge of armies, typhus, will disappear with freezing weather, and though pneumonia will be more frequent, the mortality from sickness and undressed wounds is likely to be greatly reduced. On the sea the odds will be in favor of the best seamen. In very rough weather the submarines are by no means so easily operated, and mines are apt to be exploded by the action of the huge waves. On the whole, it would appear that the allies have less reason than the Germans to fear the effect of winter weather afloat or ashore.

"Not the least of Canada's blessings is its neighbors," says a modest but penetrating publication of the Dominion. This sentiment, with another application, can be truthfully and heartily repeated on the other side of the line and may the time come when it shall be as truthfully and heartily repeated with unlimited application throughout the world. This will come and it is bound to come when among the nations of the earth armaments are abolished to make room for mutual respect, confidence and brotherly love.—Christian Science Monitor.

THE MACHINE GUN MOTOR CYCLE

Rapid Firer Takes Place of Passenger on Side Car—Full Equipment

A novel form of motorcycle outfit with side car attachment has made its appearance in Ottawa. Where the extra passenger is wont to sit on the ordinary side car cycle the long sinister black muzzle of a quick firer points forward in the direction in which the car travels. The machine is being demonstrated to the militia department, and if found effective for military purposes it is probable that a number of these motorcycle quick firers will be purchased for use overseas. It may become a very popular form of gift in the cause of the empire by wealthy Canadians who desire to show their loyalty in some concrete form. So far machine gun armored motor trucks have been popular. They are expensive, however, and require many men to operate, while the machine gun motor cycle is much less costly and requires only two men, while giving room for the carrying of lots of ammunition and spade, axe, pick and tools.

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM MAKES PATHETIC APPEAL FOR HIS PEOPLE

NEED OF FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR SUFFERERS

Further Detailed Account Given of some of the Excesses of the German Troops in Aerschot and other Devasted Towns Occupied by the Cultured Germans

Belgium's need of men for the army and of food and clothing for the suffering people, is emphasized strongly in communications received in Montreal during the past few days by Clarence I. de Sola, Belgian consul, and Hector Prud'homme, hon. treasurer of the Belgian relief work.

All Belgiums capable of bearing arms are asked to volunteer for the service of their country, and people everywhere are asked to assist in relieving distress in the little country which has been devastated by the war.

A letter received in London from King Albert of Belgian says:

"Despite all that can be done, the sufferings of the coming winter will be terrible, but the burden we must bear will be lightened if my people can be spared the pangs of hunger, with its frightful consequences of disease and violence."

The fifth report of the commission of inquiry into the violation of the rules of the rights of the people, the laws and customs of war, gives in detail an account of some of the excesses of the German's occupation of Aerschot, the report says:

"These excesses lasted during the whole of the occupation, and have been committed by the regular troops, as well as by the Landsturm, who towards the end of the month of August, replaced the active army. Murders, pillages, violations, outrages on the person and property, only ceased upon the entry of Belgian troops into Aerschot."

After describing vividly some of the instances in which the German soldiers acted in a most inhuman manner, the report says:

"It appears from the statements of numerous witnesses that in many rural districts around Areschot, Diest, Malines and Louvain, worse disasters befell than in Aerschot itself. Whole villages have been totally destroyed. The population, in refuge in the woods, is in want of shelter and of bread. In the ditches there lie, all along the roads and unburied, unfortunate peasants, women and children, killed by the Germans. Into the wells bodies have been thrown and are contaminating the waters. Wounded of all ages, and sexes have been abandoned, without care."

Dealing with the German occupation of Louvain, the report describes how the town was sacked, huge indemnities imposed, and leading citizens arrested and held as hostages. It then goes on:

"On their chief's order, the German soldiers forced the doors of the houses, and set the houses on fire by means of fuses. They fired on the inhabitants, who attempted to leave their dwellings. Numerous persons who had taken refuge in their cellars were burned alive. Others were shot the moment they attempted to leave the furnace.

"Without counting the university halls and the Palace of Justice, 894 houses have been burnt in the territory of Louvain, about 500 in that of the suburb of Kessel-Loo. The suburb of Herent, in the commune of Corbeek-Loo has been almost entirely destroyed.

"In the ravages of which Belgium has been the object, there is but a single motive—the desire to terrorize the population, the whim to revenge itself upon a resistance which the German empire cannot subdue. The facts demonstrate themselves: each sortie of Belgian troops from the camp of Anvers is followed by new crimes, for which the invader has no justification.

INVASION BY GERMANY

Theory Advanced as to Manner in Which Germany Will Try to Invade England

H. W. Wilson, the naval expert, think the plan of Germany for invading England is as follows:

"She hopes to capture Dunkirk, Calais, and Cape Griesnez. She would then run two lines of mines across the channel, the southern line from Cape Grisnez to Dungeness, the north line from near Ostend to Deal, immediately to the south of the present British minefield. These of two chains of mines will enclose the straits of Dover and greatly hamper or prevent the patrol of the straits by the British warships. On the continental extremity the mines will be protected by the monster guns which Germany proposes to mount along the French and Belgian coast—when she has captured it. Some years ago Sir Percy Scott pointed out that the then existing 12 in gun was able to throw its shells across the straits of Dover, and the German gun should have an effective range of eight or 10 miles in clear weather."

"Further protection against British mine sweepers and trawlers would be given by the German submarines, which, presumably would be gradually brought down along the Dutch coast, and which would concentrate in the harbors of Ostend, Dunkirk, Gravelines and Calais, and possibly by fast merchantmen, specially strengthened, with one or two heavy guns mounted. To the channel ports flat-bottom pontoons would be moved by the great canal system of Belgium and Northern France and the troops would be towed over in them by motor launches and torpedo boats.

"Finally, when the preparations have been completed the German fleet may be expected to move out with its best and most modern ships to meet the British grand fleet, while its older battleships and vessels of comparatively small fighting value proceed to the Straits of Dover, and, if all goes as the kaiser hopes, pass through the channel previously arranged in the northern chain of mines to cover the landing."

British Dogs on Battlefield

Regimental Pets That Have Distinguished Themselves on Active Service

Regimental pets on many occasions have distinguished themselves on the battlefield. A regimental dog proved to be one of the few survivors of a terrible British disaster when the famous 66th were cut up in the Battle of Maiwand. Valiant Bob, the pet of the regiment, sat and howled dismally in the centre of the rapidly dwindling square where the Britisners stood back to back, fighting against hordes of Afghans. When every man had fallen Bob crawled over the bodies of the dead, and, although wounded in the leg, travelled over ninety miles of country by himself and eventually found the main army.

In the battle of Inkerman, Sandy, the terrier mascot of the Royal Engineers, thoroughly enjoyed himself by running after the Russians and snapping at their legs. He was eventually run through by the bayonet of an exasperated Russian, but Sandy recovered, and had a special medal struck for him by the colonel of the regiment at the conclusion of the campaign.

A poodle who hobbled about on three legs was for some years a familiar spectacle at Chelsea Barracks. The Guards captured the animal in the Battle of Vittoria, and adopted him as their regimental pet. He went through the campaigns with the regiment, but had two legs broken by a shot, through refusing on one occasion to remain in the rear when the charge was sounded, but instead dashed to the front of the galloping horses.

HEROISM IN THE AIR

Wounded Aeronaut Saved His Damaged Plane, After Obtaining Position of the Enemy

A young aeronaut, with three bullet wounds in his chest, is one of the favorites in the Alexandra hospital, Petrograd. On his chest glitters the Cross of St. George, Russia's highest military decoration, conferred only for bravery on the field of battle.

He is only 19 years of age, but has been a member of the flying corps for over two years. His story I got from the official records, says a correspondent; he was too modest and suffered too much pain to tell it himself. This is what he did:

He was sent to reconnoitre the enemy's position before dusk. It was in Galicia, and the territory was unfavorable for a landing at any point. He flew a single plane machine and went up about 1,200 feet, at which height, however, he could not make out the exact positions. He therefore descended to about 500 feet, but was discovered by the enemy, who immediately began firing volleys at the machine. By zig-zagging with lightning rapidity the aviator managed to stay at this height until he secured the information desired.

He had made his notes and was about to return to his lines when an explosive bullet struck one of the cylinders on his motor, chipping off a piece of the cylinder and a valve and tearing away part of his jacket, inflicting two terrible wounds in his chest.

Quick as thought the young officer unwound his scarf from his neck and stuffed it into the gap and continued his flight, but his motor was ruined. There was nothing to do but to make the descent.

He planed down in curves until out of sight of the enemy and effected a landing, luckily on the outskirts of a small wood. Making his way through the woods he got in touch with the advance guard of his corps, and, commandeering six men, went back to the place where he had left his machine and succeeded in bringing it back to safety.

He had himself dressed his wounds with what material he had with him, and only after his machine was safely stowed away did he put himself in the hands of the surgeon. His wounds were more serious than he thought, and he had to be taken to Petrograd for treatment. Four weeks, the doctor said, or, rather, promised the aviator, would see him back at the front.

Japanese Occupy Islands

Will Investigate Mineral Resources of New Possessions

The Japanese are rapidly establishing administrative governments in the islands which they have captured from the Germans in the south Pacific. Within a week after news had been received at Tokio of the capture of Paluit, several officials were dispatched to the Marshall islands to investigate their trade and development possibilities, and since the Caroline group has been added, other officials have been despatched.

Several steamers have been taken off other runs and a steamship service established between Yokohama and all the islands now under Japanese sovereignty. Cargoes of Japanese merchandise are already on their way.

The most interesting feature of this industrial occupation of the islands, which the Japanese foreign office declares were taken for military purposes only, is the sending of 1,000 Japanese laborers to work the phosphate mines, and the inclusion in the budget of an appropriation for the investigation of the mineral resources of the islands.

The expansion of Japan to the south Pacific has created a great deal of rejoicing among the Japanese, who look on it as another step towards Japan's domination of the Pacific.

Less Than Cost

is what you have to pay now for heavy goods of all kinds.

Our

SPECIAL CLEARING OFFER WILL NOT LAST LONG

The offer is too good, these are some of the goods to go at

LESS THAN COST

Sweaters, Underwear, Gloves, Mittens, Shirts, Felt Shoes, Blankets, Comforters, Buggy Robes, Flannelettes, Flannels, and all heavy piece goods.

ELVES BROTHERS

The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, - - Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER, - Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION:—$1.50 per year; Foreign countries $2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

THE WINNIPEG RAID

DURING the past week readers of the daily papers have been regaled with news to the effect that German Reservists in the United States are arming to attack Winnipeg in the near future.

The whole story seems to have originated from Los Angeles, where, it is stated inside information from a reservist was given to one who had at one time done the reservist a 'good turn.' On the face of it it appears that the reservist in question might have been more generous for benefits received that to reward his friend with information like this.

One cannot read of the affair without a smile for the whole thing is such a cock and bull story that it ought not to gain any credence at all. The beautifully disarming part about it all is that the reservists, ere leading their gallant attack, have allowed the story to get out and into the papers. Perhaps they did this with some idea of working the population of Winnipeg up to a pitch where they would afford the visitors a great welcome, something in the way of a banquet and a brass band, with a souvenir presentation at the close of it.

But whatever their idea of publicity was, we are all entitled to take the matter with a grain of salt, and ask ourselves what the originators of the story thought the rest of humanity was doing that they expected it to swallow the story.

THE SANITATION QUESTION

THE new council, on getting to work, made small work with the hog question by deciding to notify all persons having hogs within the town limits to remove within thirty days.

We are glad to see that this question has been dealt with, as it was one of the sore points during the summer of last year, the then council taking the matter up but coming to no definite action, beyond leaving the matter to be decided by the health officer, which was, as we pointed out, saddling other people with their duty.

The decision of last week gives one hope that the council will pursue with equal vigour all matters affecting the health of the town. The matter of sanitation is to receive special attention in the near future, and we trust that the council will see their way to enforcing their views, and also those of the health officer, in the abolition or the pit system, and the collection and carting of garbage. The council discussed these matters pretty thoroughly and there was an unanimity of opinion as to the questionable methods at present obtaining.

A wide view of the matter is being taking and the health of the general public is to be considered before that of the trouble of alterations and improvements.

FREE EDUCATION

ONE of the outstanding features of the meeting of the electors at the school house last Friday afternoon was the motion by Mr. E. M. Carruthers that the trustees of the school provide free books for all the scholars, provided that such can be done, and it is only fair to say that the motion was carried without a dissentient

The question of education being free was one of the big matters in the recent Calgary trustee elections, and the free education carried there as it should do in all school districts.

The State ought to provide free education for the scholars as its first duty is to see to the rising generation being properly fitted for the battle of life that lies before them. Nothing ought to be allowed to stand in the way of a child being educated to the highest possible standard, and we know that where many scholars have to provide their own text and writing books and materials a great hardship is often worked on those who need the education the most. We are not giving a child a free education by sending it to a school and then asking it to buy the necessary books, we are simply begging the question and deluding ourselves that we are giving things away. The higher a nation is educated the higher is it going to stand in the competition with other nations, and to educate a nation we have to start with the child, therefore it is the duty, not only of the State, but of the individual, to see to it that nothing is allowed to stand in the way of a child being raised to the highest standard of efficiency by the state when it is going to benefit the state.

TROOP TRANSPORTATION

FOR some days now the military authorities of Great Britain have been transporting enormous numbers of men from England to the continent. On the face of it this seems a slight achievement, for the twenty odd miles across the Straits of Dover have become so familiar to most of us that for these soldiers to be shipped across, appears to be nothing more than the ordinary routine of the packet steamer.

But the point that is apt to be overlooked is the work that the British fleet is doing in connection with this, the fleet that we never seem to hear anything about. From the very first when troops were taken from England to France the work has been done without a hitch or an attempt on the part of German navy to break through the lines of the British battleships and get at the troopships. Consider what it would mean to Germany to have the command of the sea between England and Germany to-day. If she had that she would have the power of putting the Empire out of business altogether as far as being a land force is concerned, for if we did not not hold the power of the sea we would never be able to land our troops for the aid of our allies.

But as it is, the Government work of transportation is going on just as if there was no war on at all and for all this we have to thank the fleet that is guarding the highway of the sea.

Union Bank Annual Report

The Union bank of Canada, which held its annual meeting in Winnipeg, last Wednesday, has just completed 50 years of progressive business in Canada. During the year ended November 30 last, the bank earned net profits of $712,000, a figure which is but $38,000 less than the record showing made in 1913. With the $90,000 brought forward from the previous year, the bank had $803,000 available for distribution. Dividend requirements absorbed $450,000. The sum of $215,000 was set aside for depreciation in securities. The patriotic fund and pension fund took $35,000, leaving $103,000 to be carried forward.

An examination of the report shows that note circulation increased during the year; that the proportion of assets kept in liquid form has remained notably high; that current loans are $4,000,000 greater than in the previous year and now amount to over $50,800,000, while total assets also show an increase and now stand at $81,561,849,

The shrinkage in total deposits is not to be wondered at in view of worldwide conditions. It is to be noted that public deposits actually increased $386,000—the aggregate being, however, affected by withdrawal of provincial governments deposits during months of special stress. Altogether the bank has made a remarkably good showing and one which reflects credit upon the management.

Farmer To Pay Piper

Thousands of dollars yearly which would otherwise remain under the control of the farmers roll into the laps of the Canadian Pacific, thus maintaining their original route, according to the decision of the railway commissioners made yesterday at Ottawa. The commission held that what is known as the diversion charge of $3 be continued. This diversion charge is put on when a through consignment of hogs from a rural point to place of delivery passes through the city and is sold at Calgary.

The legality of this charge was never quite clear, and to clarify matters A. H. Mayland, commission agent of Calgary, took a test case to the commission, in which he protested against this diversion charge.

That he is somewhat disapointed at the decision goes without saying.

"However, there remains little more to be done," he said yesterday, "except pay the piper."

ESTRAY—Strayed from S ½ Section 20-16-24, Dorech place, 3 miles south of Vulcan, a bay horse, weight about 900 lbs., white star on forehead, ears nipped with frost, nose also frozen, no brand, reward offered. R. Sealock, Lomond.

ESTRAY—From N.W. Qr. 34-16-25 one brown mare, 3 years old, should have sucking colt with her, branded [illegible] One heifer, 2 yrs old branded [illegible] on left ribs. Reward for information leading to recovery of these animals. J. A Smith, Vulcan, Alberta. d9t4

ESTRAY—from Okotoks, (through Blackie) 1 white horse, 5 years, pulled tail, branded [illegible] on left shoulder. Information [illegible] leading to recovery of same, or on returning, reward of $5. George Hoadley. Okotoks. T4.

NOTICE

VILLAGE OF VULCAN

Notice is hereby given that a red bull about one year old, horn about 10 inches long, no brand visible, was impounded in the village Pound of the Village of Vulcan on Saturday, December 5th 1914.

Small white spot on the right jaw and white stripe across the forehead.

FRANK J KAISER,
Poundkeeper.
Dec23x2.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 15 h.p. J. I. Case steam engine, good as new, and a 32 in. Sawyer-Massey separator, for $1,000 terms can be arranged. See E. M. Hollister, Vulcan, Alta. A15

FOR SALE—Three or four full-blooded Hampshire male pigs, at reasonable prices. One full-blooded imported Percheron Stallion, will sell or trade for horses or cattle, or will exchange for another stud equally as good, full blooded Percheron. J. A. Smith Vulcan, Alberta d9t4

FOR SALE—A number of Rhode Island Red cockerels, at $1 each. M. S. Guegenrich, Vulcan, Alberta. d2t4

TO RENT—One dwelling and office in Shaw Block. Good commodious premises. For particulars apply F. W. Shaw, Vulcan, phone R 106. D30t4

FOR SALE—A number of young Berkshire thoroughbred registered sows, ready for breeding Moderate prices Jas. Allan, C.P.R. Farm, Vulcan. j6t4

The Churches

Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m.; Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A.F & A.M G.R.A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND.
H. MOLD, SECRETARY.

WANTED—Land about one section. I want to buy for cash and also trade in sixty-six acres on the Gulf Coast Fruit Belt of Texas. Drainage land, ditched and ready for the plow, two to four crops each year. All kinds of garden truck, figs, oranges, pears, etc. Garden truck does best in winter when prices are high. For particulars see F. Anderson at Savoy Hotel, Champion, Alta. Dec16t4.

Death of Mr. W. H. Rowley

The death was reported on Wednesday last, of Mr. W. H. Rowley, 65 years of age, president of the E. B. Eddy Company, of Hull, and ex-president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

He expired suddenly in the Alexandra tea room of the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday evening, January 12th.

Mr. W. H. Rowley, who was a well known business man throughout the Dominion, was uncle to Mr. Arthur R. Bond, of Eastway.

For Information Regarding VULCAN & DISTRICT —WRITE THE— SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE VULCAN, ALBERTA

QUEEN CAFE

Meals at all hours
Ice Cream
Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks
VULCAN ALBERTA

R. W. GLOVER
Teacher of Piano
Vulcan

M. H. KAHLER,
Watchmaker and Jeweller
OPTICIAN
EYES TESTED FREE
VULCAN, ALTA.

CLARENCE DAVIS
AUCTIONEER
Sales Made of Anything. Anywhere. Live Stock and Farm Sales Especially. For dates and particulars apply to A Mitchell & Co., Vulcan. Write wire or phone me at Champion Alta. Phone No. R204.

P. W. L. CLARK
Barrister
Solicitor, and Notary Public
Loans Arranged
Bk. of Hamilton Blgs., Vulcan

DENTISTRY
C. H. NELSON
DENTIST
VULCAN ALBERTA
IN CHAMPION
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
OF EACH WEEK

G. M. CARSON, M. B.
Physician and Surgeon

A. R. BOND
BRAND READER
Eastway
Owner of Horses branded [illegible] on Left Shoulder.

Royal Cafe
MEALS AT ALL HOURS
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

B. C. RESTAURANT
Meals Served at all Hours.
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit
VULCAN, ALTA.

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Vulcan, Alta.
Phones 44 and 45

C. C. REBBE
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK SALESMAN
VULCAN
Arrange Sales Through Flood & Whicher Vulcan, Alberta

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.18
" No. 2	1.15
" No. 3	1.10
" No. 4	1.06
" No. 5	1.00
" No. 6	.96
" Feed	.91
Rejected No. 1	1.06
" No. 2	1.03
" No. 3	1.00
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.45
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.42
" No. 1 Feed	.40
" No. 2 Feed	.38
Barley, No 2	.55
Barley, No. 3	.55
" No. 4	.52
Feed	.45
Flax No. 1, N. W	1.25
" , No. 2, C. W	1.22
" No 3, C.W.	1.06
Rye	.80
Eggs	.40
Butter	.25
Spring Chicken	.7
Fowl	.6
Cattle, live	.5½
Cows	.5
Hogs	.6
Dressed Hogs	.8
Ducks	.6
Turkeys	.10
Geese	.10

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years affter earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, adressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 19th February 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twice per week each way, between Brunetta and Kinnondale from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Brunetta, Badger Lake, Kinnondale and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Calgary, 8th January, 1915.

D. A. BRUCE,
J20t3 Post Office Inspector.

Jack Tompson
Auctioneer
For dates and particulars apply to
FLOOD & WHICHER
Insurance Agents
Vulcan, Alta.

IN THE ESTATE OF JANG CHOW late of Vulcan, Alberta, Restaurateur, Deceased.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named Jang Chow, who died on the 27th June 1914, are required to file with the undersigned, Administrator of his estate by the 30th January 1915, a full statement duly verified, of their claims, and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed, or which have been brought to its knowledge.

DATED this 14th day of December 1914.

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED
Eighth Avenue West,
Calgary, Alberta.
Administrator.

D23t4

ASK ELVES BROS. Vulcan TO SHOW YOU A COPY OF THE $10,000.00 ROBIN HOOD COOK BOOK THIS BOOK CAN BE SECURED WITH COUPONS FOUND IN EVERY BAG OF ROBIN HOOD FLOUR AND ROBIN HOOD ROLLED OATS

Imperial Hotel
Vulcan
Best Equipped Hotel on the Line.
Excellent Table.
Every Attention Given.
A. MUTZ, Proprietor

Shiloh 25¢
The family remedy for Coughs and Colds. "Shiloh costs so little and does so much!"

Breeching Harness - $1.50
Plow Harness - - - $1.00

Get your harness repaired and oiled now, ready for the spring work.

The Eureka Oiler does the job right, as every part of the harness is immersed in the oil, and left there until thoroughly oiled.

You cannot afford to let your harness go without oiling for the small charge of $1.50 for breeching sets and $1.00 for plow sets.

IRVING'S Ltd.

Bank of Hamilton

Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Surplus Paid-up, $3,000,000
Reserve - - 3,750,000

BUSINESS TRAINING

Many men have fallen short of business success because, as they grew in experience they neglected to cultivate habits of economy.

Every young man should keep a Savings Account, because personal economies train the mind to use capital wisely in business. Start now.

VULCAN BRANCH
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER

Reid Hill News

Mr. Frank Syvret, who was taken seriously ill at High River and again in a restaurant in Vulcan last week, stopped at the parsonage over night on his way to Sunny Plains, from which place he expects to be taken to Calgary, where he will undergo an operation.

Mrs. J. P Cotton, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Dole, has returned to Armada.

The Revs. Stevenson and Whitehead conducted the closing service at the Thigh Hill revival services on Monday evening last.

Our worthy commissioner Jay Smith has been re-elected to the office of councilman. Congratulations.

Mrs R. Burns, who has been a visitor at W. Glen's, has returned to her home in Vulcan.

Another war scare—There is some neighborhood talk that Thigh Hill has been surveyed by German spies, and that Thigh Hill is natural defence which only needs fortifications to dominate the Crows Nest and Yellowhead Pass. The long coulee at the back of R. Preffer's place and Reid Hill, are, according to war experts, to be a scene of much bloodshed.

Mr. Carl Dole is attending the Manitoba Agricultural College at Winnipeg.

Mr. Chauncey Tuttle has returned to the High School at High River.

Mr. Nicholos Sokvitne was a caller in the district recently.

Mrs. Howerton and children have returned from their visit to Anaconda.

Armada News

The annual meeting of the ratepayers of the Sunny Plains school district was held on Monday, January 4th, and a new trustee was elected, Mr. A. Writner going out after a very successful three years term. Mr. Bowers was elected in his stead, the nominations and elections being, Mr. Bowers, 16 votes; Mr. G. Dawson, 12 votes; Mr. Vernal Williams, 0

Mr. and Mrs D. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Elven Benson spent New Year's Day visiting at Brant.

Just a word for those whose cattle are infested with ringworms. This is contagious and you should be careful in handling them.

Mr. Hartley Taylor, of Kinnondale, is visiting with Mr. Roy Craine.

We are pleased to report that Mr. Roy Craine, is able to be up again. He has been confined to his bed with muscular rheumatism for the last two weeks.

What about an Armada ball team for the coming season? Most of the players are either married or expect to be in the near future, but cheer up, we are old but awfully tough.

The Rev. William Henderson is busily engaged building an addition to the parsonage.

Auburn News

Mrs. Jos. Johnston spent Tuesday last at the home of Mrs. Middleton.

Mr. and Mrs. Clements visited in Parkland last week.

The social held at the residence of Mr Chase on Tuesday night, January 12th was well attended by the friends in the district, and a very enjoyable evening was spent in games and music. Peals of merriment echoed through the house and then again all was quiet in the exciting and brain racking 'Charades', and had you listened attentively, the strains of 'Tipperary' might have been heard. At 12 30 lunch was served in cafeteria style, after which the guests, rather than go home, started in to play more games. Farewells, however, came at length, and the various visitors filed into their sleighs and departed, their voices keeping time with the tinkling of the bells as they sped through the snow.

Mr. G. R. Robbie is visiting his brother, Mr. Robert Robbie.

Mr. and Mrs. Boose spent Friday afternoon at Mr. and Mrs. Henning's.

We understand that the post office at Kirkaldy is to be in working order immediately.

The meeting of the Auburn Literary Society was held in the school house on January 7th, when a business session was held and the following officers were elected for the ensueing term: President, Mr. Harry Chase; Vice president, Mr. Prentice; Secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Boose; Critic, Mr Francis Reuch. This part of the meeting was followed by a miscellaneous program consisting of music, instrumental and vocal, readings, speeches and debate, all of which were heartily enjoyed by those present. A lively interest is shown in the A L S, which bids fair to a profitable and enjoyable winter. There are now thirty-eight members, but there is still room for more The next meeting will be held be held on January 24th, when a hearty welcome is extended to all

Blackie News

The following interesting figures comprise a report of business done at the local postoffice from January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1915.

Number of Money Orders issued 2,354, amount represented in cash $30,808.70, number of Money Orders paid 277, amount presented in cash $5,192.11, amount of Postal Notes sold $1,773 29, amount of Postal Notes paid $418,-14, amount of Stamps sold $1,-241.29, amount of cash deposited at bank $23,669. There are six rural offices served as follows: Binton, Glenview, Blind Creek, Mossleigh and Herronton. These offices are served 3 times per week and the courier is H. M. Jacobson who only missed two trips. The roads on these occasions being impassable. The remaining office Frankburg is only served twice a week this mail is carried by J. W. Bucher. In addition to these the following mails are made up daily Calgary, Lethbridge and Brant.

At a recent meeting of the Village Council C R. Underhill was appointed secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year.

We are glad to report a little improvement in the condition of Mrs. Martin Jensen, who sustained an injury to her hip some days ago through slipping on the ice.

The dance held last Friday evening under the auspices of the Quadrill Club was a success, everybody enjoying a good time. The next next dance will take place on Friday, Jan. 22nd.

Miss Overton is the new teacher at the Rockafellow School. She commenced her duties on January 11th

The Installation of officers of the local lodge of Oddfellows was held last Monday evening E. M. Clark, D.D.G.M., of Vulcan, officiating at the ceremony. The following elected officers were installed: Jack Cohen, P.G., T. B. Johnson, N.G., Samuel Brown, V.G, H. E. Haworth, Recording Secretary, J. S. McRobbie, Financial Secretary, J. A. Schindt, Treasurer and the appointed officers were installed also.

Mrs. W. J. Evans was a Calgary visitor this week.

Miss Marie Walker, of Lethbridge, is our new telephone operator. Subscribers will please call by number which ensures quick and satisfactory service.

The annual meeting of the School Board was held last Saturday and Jake Stier was elected a trustee in place of Samuel Brown who retired.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Mace, of Blind Creek, were Blackie visitors on Tuesday last.

Dr. Geo. M. Carson, of Vulcan, was a Blackie visitor on Monday.

The programs are out for the School of Agriculture to be held from January 24th to January 30th. Those who have not received programs may obtain same from O. W. Bowlus.

Farmers' Week at Blackie

Practical instruction by experts in Livestock, Dairying, Agronomy, Poultry Raising, etc., every day from January 25th to January 30th inclusive.

Responding to a pressing application from the "United Farmers Union of Blackie" the Provincial Department of Agriculture is sending a "Short Course School in Agriculture" to Blackie, consisting of seven carloads of pure-bred stock together with a full staff of practical men who will give valuable instruction in judging and feeding stock, in handling and marketing hogs, in poultry management for the best results, in grading grain, and, briefly, in all agricultural topic of absorbing interest to Alberta farmers.

The work will be conducted under a large tent comfortably seated into which animals will be transferred from the cars to the tent for the respective lessons.

A regular program will be followed all of the seven days so that any persons not able to attend every day may select those days when the instruction will be most interesting to them.

There is absolutely no charge a fact which should not discount the instruction, so to speak, placed at the farmers' door. This is surely the farmers' opportunity to gain valuable information that will be heartily appreciated Not only farmers but everybody is welcome, and it is expected and to be hoped that the attendance will be large, increasing each succeeding day. If the farmers attend in very large numbers and take a lively interest in the instruction and discussions the agricultural conditions of this part of Alberta will show the benefits for years to come. And after all is said or written regarding agricultural improvements it is really only through such united efforts of actual farmers and practical expert instructors, as the Short Course Schools in Agriculture give, the real improvement in agriculture can be most quickly effected

Brant News

W. H. Fletcher is attending to business matters in Calgary this week.

Mrs. A. J. Spankie and children are visiting with her mother in Calgary this week.

Messrs. Horsefield and Merrick and Misses Olsen and Thomas were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Berringer at dinner Sunday.

Miss Grace Barnes, of Calgary, opened school here on Tuesday with an enrollment of thirty-three scholars.

On Monday night Mr. and Mrs. McNiven gave a party for their town friends and also some of their country friends. Those from town went out in one sleigh and they numbered eighteen in all. The evening was spent in playing games after which a sumptious lunch was served, and they all came home wishing they could have such good times more frequently.

Taylor Graham was visiting the dentist in Vulcan on Saturday last.

On Monday night Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Hatch were given a pleasant surprise by some of their Frankburg friends. There were about sixty present and they all report a very enjoyable time.

The dance in Brant on Friday night was well attended and all present seemed to enjoy themselves. The music was furnished by Messrs. Hicklin and Horsefield.

On Tuesday last Mr. and Mrs. Ira Alsen entertained a few of their friends for the evening in dancing and card playing after which a lunch was served.

Syble and Sibine Olsen visited friends at Frankburg Sunday.

L. Hyde left Tuesday for points in Colorado and Nevada for a furtherance of his financial interests.

Thos. Margetts attended the dance at Peace School on Friday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand and Miss Alstott were guests at the W. E. Shultz home on Sunday.

Thos. Margetts entertained the whist club at the Jos. Tellefson home Wednesday night. There were about thirty present and Mr. Margetts was voted a genial host.

Bankers and Farmers

The following is an extract from the report of the Agricultural Committee of the South Carolina Bankers Association:

"The price of meat and the future of the livestock business is a matter of world supply and world demand. The only country in the world that showed a greater cattle increase than population increase in the past ten years is Australia, but the total supply of Australia is less than the demand of the Umited States. Population in the countries of the civilized world increased during the last census period 25%, but the total supply of all kinds of live stock increased less than 11%. In the United States during the same period the population increased 20%, but the cattle decreased more than 32%. The United States, Canada and Argentine have all shown that wherever agriculture spreads live stock production decreases. The breaking up of the Western cattle ranches is but part of a Nation-wide movement for smaller farms. Therefore it behooves the bankers to do their utmost to interest our farmers in laying proper foundations and in beginning as soon as possible to handle this additional money product".

LESS DYSPEPSIA NOW —HERE'S THE REASON

The fact that there is less dyspepsia and indigestion in this community than there used to be is largely, we believe, due to the extensive use of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets, hundreds of packages of which we have sold. No wonder we have faith in them. No wonder we are willing to offer them to you for trial entirely at our risk.

Among other things, they contain Pepsin and Bismuth, two of the greatest digestive aids known to medical science. They soothe the inflamed stomach, allay pain, check heartburn and distress, help to digest the food, and tend to quickly restore the stomach to its natural, comfortable, healthy state.

There is no red tape about our guarantee. It means just what it says. We'll ask you no questions. Your word is enough for us. If Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets don't restore your stomach to health and make your digestion easy and comfortable, we want you to come back for your money. They are sold only at the 7,000 Rexall Stores, and in this town only by us. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and $1.00.

D. C. JONES, Druggist

The Rexall Store

There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. There is a different Rexall Remedy for nearly every ordinary human ill—each especially designed for the particular ill for which it is recommended.

The Rexall Stores are America's Greatest Drug Stores

Sell Your Old Accounts! We will buy them. Send them to-day! Crown Mercantile Agencies, Calgary. J20tf

All the old members of the Local Improvement District No. 158, are back again this year. The only member who went to an election was Mr. C. E. McDonald, who was opposed by Mr. Carruthers. The polling showed a total of 30, out of which Mr. McDonald secured 24 votes.

Judicial Sale of Farm Property

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the Judgment and final Order for Sale in the action of Floyd O. Earp vs. R. B. Tudor, there will be offered for sale by public auction, on Saturday the 23rd day of January A.D. 1915, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Imperial Hotel in the Village of Vulcan, by John Tompson, Auctioneer, the following property, the South West Quarter of Section Twenty-two (22), Township Sixteen (16), Range Twenty-four (24), West of the 4th Meridian in the Province of Alberta, subject to the reservations and conditions in the Grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title and also subject to two mortgages in favour of the Royal Loan & Savings Company.

The Vendor is informed that the soil is black loam on clay subsoil and well adapted for agriculture. The premises contain 160 acres, all of which are good arable lands, 110 acres of the said premises have at one time been broken and cultivated but have gone back to sod. The said property is situated about 3½ miles from the Village of Vulcan in the Province of Alberta.

The above premises will be offered for sale subject to the Conditions of Sale which will be read at the time of the sale and also subject to a reserve bid. 10% of the purchase price shall be paid at the time of the sale, 15% within sixty days thereafter without interest into Court, and the balance with interest at 7% as follows:—25% within six months, 25% within 9 months, the balance within one year.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to John Tompson, or to Ballachey & MacKenzie, High River, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

DATED AT HIGH RIVER this 22nd day of October A.D. 1914.

(Sgd.) LAURENCE J. CLARKE,
Clerk of the Court.

APPROVED F. L. C.

J563

SHILOH

25 cents

The Lineham Lumber Co., Ltd.

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

LUMBER

Slabs, Firewood, Doors, Windows, Finish. Get Our Prices.

John Dewie, :: :: Representative

We Are

Going to commence our Stocktaking this week, and while stocktaking is on we have a lot of

Odds and Ends

to get rid of; Prints, Ginghams, Flannelettes, Sateens, Scrims, Wrapperette, Wool Goods, Underwear, Comforters, Ladies Hoods and Caps, Hosiery, Blouses, Neckwear. Corsets, Shoes. Men's Shoes, Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Overalls, Caps, Mitts.

All These Will Be Cleared at Sacrificial Prices

H. W. REEVES

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"I secured the bracelet, brooch and ring, and left the room. I went to the Officers of Police and told them that these had been found by my wife the previous evening. An officer asked me one or two leading questions. I stated that she had found them and that we were anxious they should be returned to the rightful owners. The man said that he would endeavor to find them, and would advertise; I desired him to do so at my cost.

"When I returned to the hotel, Clementina was out; she did not return until late that evening. When she came in she was staggering, and I saw that she must have been at some place of entertainment which she ought not to have gone to, and had taken more chanpagne than was good for her. There was a certain Count Antonio Lazzi, who had often stared at my beautiful wife and paid her attentions. She told me that it was with him she had gone to the restaurant.

"'How could I stay here alone?' she said, 'when you were so bold as to leave me?'—and she burst into fits of hysterical laughter. I was in misery about her, I hardly knew what to do. I determined to take her from Naples the following day; but on that very evening, at midnight, what was my horror to find that the police had arrived with a warrant to arrest my wife. Her person was searched and she was found laden with jewels, precious stones, and even money, which she must have managed to take with that fatal sleight-of-hand which she possessed. She was calm and cool, not the least surprised at being arrested. The police would not listen to a word from me, but took her off immediately to prison.

"That was the beginning of my dark and miserable life. There was my little child at home, there was the lovely rectory where I lived, and where no one, as yet, suspected Mrs. Chance of doing much wrong. What was I to do? I did my utmost to have my wife's sentence averted; but the Italian laws are very severe, and she was sentenced to prison, with hard labor, for three years. After her sentence was pronounced she sent for me. She said:

"'Humphrey, I wish to make a proposal. I am punished for my sins, but I don't wish you or our child to be made wretched. For three years I have got to live through the miseries of an Italian prison. At the end of that time, I shall be free, but I don't wish to come back to you, Humphrey, I don't love you. I only married you in a fit of despair; you don't suit me. Let me lead my own life. I am entitled to thirty pounds a year; add to that one hundred pounds yearly, and I will promise, when I leave prison, to stay out of England and never to molest you or your child. I wish you to spread the report that I am dead! I have died to the world. Who could be alive who was sentenced to an Italian prison? It will be best for you; you have got to think of your own life and of our child. Do it, Humphrey, and if you send me the money regularly after I am released from prison I will not torment you again. But I must have it for my life time, don't forget.'

"I yielded to her wishes at last; it seemed the best thing to do, but it was a coward's remedy. I caused an advertisement to be inserted in the English papers to the effect that my young wife had died of malarial fever. The prison authorities did not trouble themselves in the least about the matter; she was only just a woman in prison. Nobody in Naples discovered my secret—at least as far as I am aware. I came home a supposed widower, and have lived for nearly twenty years with my child, my darling—she has been as the pearl of my heart. I want my child never to know this terrible story about my wife; but the money which I can give Mrs. Chance during my lifetime will naturally fail at my death, and death is near, for the doctors say my heart is affected and I haven't long to live. I therefore beseech of you, dear friends, to keep the truth from little Barbara, and as you are well off, be merciful, and ask Dean Chance to be merciful to my innocent child."

Here followed certain technical directions with regard to the sending of the money to the General Post Office. The letter ended—"Your broken-hearted friend, Humphrey Chance."

There was a dead silence after Sunningley had finished reading this letter. The face of young Osborne was ghastly; presently he took out his handkerchief and wiped the moisture from his forehead.

"I don't think I ever heard a more dreadful story," he said.

"But," said Sunningley, springing to his feet, and facing the young man, "what does the story matter? It is horrible. I tell you I have lived with it as a nightmare ever since I read that letter, but what is it compared with the fact that that woman—that woman has got hold of the child, our child, our darling! The one who turned my life into heaven! Ralph, what is to be done?"

"Dear old friend, we must find her," said Ralph. "I"—his voice shook—"you know that I feel for her. I would lay down my own life for her!"

"Oh, what is to be done?" murmured poor Mr. Sunningley.

CHAPTER XVI.

Towards the evening of that same day, Sunningley went back to his lonely rooms, and Ralph accompanied him. For the fact was, he could scarcely bear the young man out of his sight. Mrs. Gray appeared, her eyes red with the tears she had shed, saying that a man had called and wished to speak to Mr. Sunningley. The old man jumped up with a momentary gleam of hope.

"Show him in here, Mrs. Gray," he said.

A moment later, the private detective who had been employed by Ralph Osborne entered the room. He was a little, dark man, almost Spanish in appearance; he had bright black eyes and a neatly trimmed beard and moustache, and was dressed as an ordinary Englishman in a dark blue suit. He spoke in a quiet, restrained voice, and the moment Sunningley saw him he felt confidence in him.

"I want to tell you, sir, what I have done with regard to the young lady."

"Oh! Is that all? I had hoped you had got some news of her."

"I have got no direct news, sir; but at the same time I am not without a certain amount of information. Immediately after Mr. Osborne left me today I thought carefully over the case; I felt sure that the object of kidnapping the young lady was blackmail, and that we should soon know something about it. I accordingly, had put up in several shops along Victoria street a notice than a young lady was missing and that anyone who gave information about her that would lead to her recovery would be generously rewarded."

"Well," said Osborne.

"I had, of course, to pay the shopkeepers to allow these advertisements to be put in all their windows. I also intended to put similar advertisements in all the halfpenny papers, the Police News, etc., and in those sort of papers which might get into the hands of a woman such as you, Mr. Osborne, have described. About five o'clock today, as I was sitting in my office, a young man, shabbily dressed, with red hair, a thin face, a slight cast in one eye, and a broken tooth in front which gave him a singularly disagreeable expression, called to see me. I asked his name. He was, I could see, a young man of a very low down class. He fidgeted in his chair, and presently said, looking up at me:

"'Well, it's that ad. of yours.'

"'Have you any news?' I asked.

"He took a dirty handkerchief from his pocket and wiped his face.

"'I'm clemmed with hunger,' he said.

"'Have you any news?' I remarked. 'If you haven't news, you're not wanted here.'

"'Have patience with a feller, guv'nor. I can't do anything until I have a bit of a meal,' he wailed.

"'And I won't give you any meal until you tell me what you have come about.'

"'Well, sir, it's this: you want the young lady?'

"'I do. And if you know where she is, you will be arrested at once until you give us all the information in your power.'

"'Not me,' he said, jumping up as he spoke; he trembled slightly and put the table between myself and him. 'Not me, nothing of that sort. My name is Bob Flick, and I know who has charge of the young lidy, and if you will give me twenty pounds, you shall see her 'ome this wery blessed night. That's all I can say, and Bob Flick's a good sort. You'd best give me the twenty pounds, and I'll have her back with you.'

"I turned him out as quickly as I could, not being able to get any information of value. Thus, you see for yourselves, gentlemen, I was right in not going too far in the matter of offering a reward for the young lady. I shall have, probably, hundreds of Bob Flicks and fellows of that calibre coming to see me and offering to do their best to get the girl back. But no one will get a halfpenny from me, unless I am taken straight to the girl herself. Then I don't mind what I pay."

"Money is not of the slightest consequence," said Sunningley.

"Not of the slightest—not of the slightest," echoed Osborne.

"Well, then, that being the case, I know how to work. Now, Mr. Sunningley, will you give me an exact description of Miss Barbara Chance? Have you, I mean, a picture of her?"

Sunningley rose and picked up a photograph of Barbara, taken, unfortunately, several years ago, when she was quite a little child, before she had put up her hair.

"She is like this still," he said. "But, of course, she is now grown up. But she has the same sweet face."

Herbert Newte, the detective, instantly slipped the photograph into his pocket.

"I cannot part with it," said Sunningley.

"I think, sir, you had best let me have it. I must have something to go on. Had the young lady any mark, or anything that might lead to her identification? You must realize that we have to deal with a very dangerous woman, who has been waiting for this. She will bide her time and will not part with the child until she has got all she wants out of her."

"Don't you think, Mr. Sunningley," interrupted Osborne, "that it would be only right for Mr. Newte to be told the contents of Mr. Chance's last letter?"

Sunningley shuddered for a moment. "It would be very painful," he said.

"Oh! if there is anything in the letter that can help, you ought to tell me, for I can assure you the case is very serious. I have sent messengers down to every port to watch the boats as they go out; my fear is that the girl will be taken abroad almost immediately."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Sunningley. "Yes, of course, you must read the letter."

He handed it to the detective, who read it slowly and carefully.

"That woman must have been a thorough bad one," he said. "It's easy to be seen. I am beginning to get a light on the matter. It is my impression that she is wanted by the police. It is very strongly my impression. Sir, I am delighted you have shown me this letter; I shall now know much better how to proceed. Mr. Osborne never saw the woman. Did anyone in this house see her?"

"Yes," replied Sunningley; "my housekooper, Mrs. Gray."

"Can I speak with Mrs. Grey, sir? I should like to see her quite alone. Believe me, that is best—people always unburden themselves more fully when there is no one watching them."

Accordingly, Newte was shown into a small room, and Mrs. Gray went to him there. The moment she saw the detective she fell on her knees and burst into a passion of weeping.

"Now, my good woman, what is the use of that?" was Newte's remark. "It won't help you to find the young lady; there isn't the least doubt that she is in great danger, but you will not find her by crying your eyes out. I understand from Mr. Sunningley that you once saw the woman who has kidnapped Miss Chance; now, I want you to give me accurate account of her apeparance, where you saw her, and when. Please tell me everything. On my perfect knowledge of the case, the recovery of the girl depends."

Mrs. Gray wiped her eyes and stood up. "I felt in my bones that she was a bad lot," she said. "Little Miss Barbara was not with us more than a day. She was living before she came here at 124b Vauxhall Bridge Road."

Herbert Newte took a note book from his pocket, and hastily wrote down full particulars.

(To be Continued)

Gratifying Interest in S. S.

Recent Events in the Work of the Winnipeg Sunday School Association

The work of the association consists of the general promotion and increased efficiency of Sunday School work in the city of Winnipeg. An active interest is taken in the small schools as well as the larger ones, in every section of the city.

A very successful city convention was held in Westminster church, October 2, 1914. Tow hundred and sixty-five registered delegates attended, representing 40 different churches. Group conferences of the many departments of Sunday school work were conducted. Tea furnished by the ladies of St. Stephens, Young Methodist and Westminster added much to the pleasure and success of the occasion. Music was furnished by the Sunday school orchestra and the young ladies of Westminster school. Five hundred people attended the evening session. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary president, T. Gordon Russell; president, John McMillan; vice-president, George B. Clarke; secretary, Jas. Weir; treasurer, J. B. McCracken.

We were honored by a visit from Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner, the elementary superintendent of the International Sunday School association. We held four meetings in the city during her visit with a total attendance of over 400 workers. Much good was accomplished especially in North Winnipeg district.

The North Winnipeg District association has been organized under the city association to take care of the increasing number of schools in that part of the city. The workers are very much interested and have planned an aggressive program of activities.

We are now conducting our city training school for the second year with 110 registered students. The school is divided into five classes: Teacher training, beginners and primary workers, junior department teachers, secondary division girls' workers and secondary division boys' workers. The interest is very gratifying indeed and many workers are being helped. This school means much to the future of the Sunday school work in Winnipeg. Training over a hundred teachers is a splendid contribution but still it is quite significant when one stops to think of the great number of workers in the city, approximately, 2,500. The need is great and the opportunities are tremendous.—Hugh C. Leggat, city treasurer.

Torpedoes Just Missed

(Lance Corporal J. Burnell, of H.M.S. Undaunted, writes home to his mother).

We sighted the German destroyers miles ahead of us and immediately we put on "full speed," and you can imagine the excitement.

They turned, we turned; they twisted and dodged, we twisted and dodged. Every minute saw us creeping nearer and nearer to them, till at last we got the range and bang! bang! bang! went our big guns.

The first shot was fired at between five and six miles, and a stiff fight followed, for they also let rip back at us. We were gradually closing nearer and nearer to them, fighting all the time, until we simply peppered them as only Englishmen can and we just gave them "OXO." I'll give them credit for fighting most gamely to the very last, but they are far behind us in efficiency, and I never doubted from the beginning about the verdict.

My ship had some awfully near shaves, for they fired several deadly torpedoes at us, and, my word, two of them ran parallel with the ship! It only required one of these to hit us and all would have been "up;" but anyhow, mother, we are not going to see the dangerous side of it, for we whaled them and whacked them well.

It is very exciting the way you attack the enemy, and my word, my captain is a brick and goes right into them. I feel honored to fight under such a gentleman.

Senator Charles F. Townsend of Michigan, smiled when reference was made to somnambulism. He said he was reminded of a story along that line.

A man named Jones was talking to his friend Brown one night, when the latter casually mentioned Smith, a mutual acquaintance.

"Makes me think of an experience Smith had a few weeks ago," laughed Jones. "He dreamed that he was an Indian and getting out of bed, he wrapped a blanket around himself and started to walk through the woods. Woke up about three hours later and found himself ten miles from home and no carfare in sight."

"You don't mean it!" was the amazed rejoinder of Brown. "How in the world did he get back?"

"That was easy," was the cheerful reply of Jones. "He lay down under a tree, dreamed that he was an Indian again and walked back."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

We had a military dinner today.
I don't understand.
A flank steak.
How'd you get along with it?
I gave it a tough battle, but it resisted my attack.

But I haven't enough work to keep an able bodied man like you busy.
Oh, I shan't mind that.—Houston Post.

HEAVY GUNS USED BY THE GERMANS

"Jack Johnson" Shells Burst Too Soon or Too Late

The "Jack Johnson" used by the Germans in the present war have attracted more attention than any other gun in the world.

But the 16 inch mortar, which battered to pieces the forts of Liege and Antwerp, is not immune from criticism. It is even reported that some of them have burst, killing many of the men serving the big fellows. This is, without doubt, due to firing too may rounds, for a gun has a definite term of life as well as a human being, and can stand only a certain amount of wear and tear.

A French artillery officer gives some interesting details regarding this weapon.

"We knew," said he, "that the '420' would prove a redoubtable arm which, in normal operation, might have disastrous results for us.

"By normal operation I mean that the .420 mortar, placed in position, by thirty-six to forty horse power traction served by engineers who alone, are capable of working its complicated mechanism, provided regularly with ammunition, can follow in every point the mathematical role laid out by the General Staff.

"The mortars worked in this fashion at the beginning of the campaign, as the destruction of the Liege and Namur forts proves, but the situation has changed. These mortars are difficult to handle and in rainy weather their transport through muddy and rain washed countries is complicated. It is difficult also to keep the gun supplied with shells. The enormous shells are difficult to bring up when the convoys are attacked by our cavalry.

"Another point of importance is the fact that on account of the delicate mechanism of the gun, necessary parts cannot be replaced immeditely when the enemy's fire has disarranged any part of the mortar.

Moreover, these immense guns are inoffensive at close range when they are at the mercy of the bayonet. I might add that the shells of the giant mortar appear to have suffered from something like 'sabotage,' for they very often burst too soon or too late.

"In the north where I have just been, the engineers of the German mortars are finding every day that something absolutely necessary to the operation of the gun is missing. Our soldiers did not take long to learn just what parts of the gun could be most easily put out of action.

This, of course, meant for us sometimes awful sacrifices. We had to cross the ground swept by the German shells, bring up our delicious 'soixante-quinze,' which clears a plain as you would a table covered with flies, and then once the way was open, we went at them with the bayonet.

"The formidable mortars then became negligible. All we had to do, and it was often an easy task, was to get rid of the engineers who served the big guns.

"This war has proved that mechanism and ballistics do not cover everything. The .420 mortars evidently constitute a splendid invention, but they are really efficacious only when their positions in the field are guaranteed by light artillery such as our '.75' and infantry capable of standing up against tremendous assaults and of firing accurately in time of peril."

Horses For the Armies

Earl Kitchener said, at the outbreak of the present terrible war, that the conflict would last at least eighteen months. It is not difficult to imagine how many horses, as well as brave men, will be lost during this period.

Even now, horses are in constant demand and the wise farmers, who raised their colts, are reaping the benefits of their foresight.

Horses are always a good investment; doubly so now, when the demand exceeds the supply.

Many horses which would not be accepted by the army in their present condition, can be made sound and active with Kendall's Spavin Cure. This famous remedy has saved farmers and stockmen thousands of dollars by curing their stock of spavins, ringbones, curb, splint, cuts, bruises, sprains, soft bunches, and all lameness requiring a liniment.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Company of Enosburg Falls, Vermont, have published a book, "A Treatise on the Horse," which may be had at all druggists free, or upon application to the publishers. With this book and Kendall's Spavin Cure, any farmer can be, in most cases requiring an article of this kind, his own doctor and cure his horses.

Battlefield No Place For Joke

Thirty yards away lay the French douanier, a man of forty-two, named Noel, father of five children, dead, shot through the heart.

He had toppled from the bicycle he had been riding, and lay in a tumbled heap. It appeared that, leaving the house of a friend he had playfully, being a little fuddled, shouted to the sentry at the street corner, "I am a German."

Unfortunately the sentry happened to be a Belgian and a total stranger. Seeing in the dim light a man riding a bicycle and wearing apparently some sort of military uniform the sentry sharply challenged Noel, who rode on chuckling, bound for his home two streets away.

And then the sentry startled and convinced that this cyclist was an enemy, knelt and fired the contents of his magazine. Twenty minutes later the body of Noel had been removed on an ambulance, the sentry's conduct, completely justified by the circumstances, had been officially approved—and Noel's wife is a widow and his children are fatherless.

Why, Pat, did you enlist into the 34th regiment?

Och, shure, to be near my brother, who's in the 33rd.

And are the divorce laws so very liberal in your section?

Liberal? Say! They are so liberal that nobody ever heard of a woman crying at a wedding out there.

ALL HELPED BY FOOTBALL

British Sapper Tells of Influence of Sport on Military Spirit

In whatever degree football in England has militated against recruiting, a letter from Sapper George Comber, of the Royal Engineers, published in the London Daily Telegraph, tends to show that in the making of an expert fighting man football has played no small part in the British army. Sapper Comber says:

"Those who condemn football would [illegible] a word against the game if [illegible] seen and heard what I have [illegible] to and from the trenches [illegible]. The grim horror of war is relieved by the football instinct of many of our soldiers. When the Royal Highlanders were ordered to make a charge in an engagement they jumped out of their trenches and might have been kicking off in a cup tie final.

"'On the ball, Highlanders,' they commenced to shout, and 'Mark your men, Highlanders. They continued yelling to one another until they had driven the Germans back. 'Mark your men,' the officers and 'non-coms' joining in as loud as they could. Who can say 'Mark your men' did not have a stimulating effect upon the Highlanders?

"The French soldiers cannot understand the sang froid of the British troops. One day at Bethune the Lincolns had a game of football and the Frenchmen looked on. During the game a German aeroplane came over and dropped a few bombs but no one was injured. The game was stopped and there was a dash for the rifles. The firing did not wing the aeroplane, and a French machine gun was brought into action. It brought her down and the game was continued. The Frenchmen cheered the players, and one of them said to me, 'You English are very, very misunderstandable. Fancy playing football when German bombs are dropping from the skies!'"

GURKHAS BY NIGHT

Terror That Suddenly Descends on German Trenches In Darkness

Another characteristic exploit by the Gurkhas—the grim little men who have become the pets of the Allied armies—has just been performed at the expense of the Wurtembergers this time.

A night reconnoitering expedition found out the exact strength and position of the Wurttembergers, and a battalion of the Indians prepared to make a surprise attack. French Algerian troops and Moroccan tirailmurs heard that things were moving and obtained permission to join them. There had been no fighting that night and a wonderful calm had settled down on the countryside. There was no moon. Silently the Indians and their comrades marched towards the enemy's lines, spreading themselves out over the intervening country, the Algerians in the vanguard.

There was a sudden alarm. Shouts increasing in violence and volume came from the German ranks. Then came the crack of rifles. The Indians had accounted for their outposts. There was general movement in the German camp and machine guns were brought into action. The attacking party became silent. The Germans, assuming that every man among our forces had been accounted for, withdrew. Actually, however, our casualties were very small. Shelter had been taken in a ditch which ran beside a hedge.

Once again our troops rushed the enemy's positions. This time they had the aid of some French mitrailleuses, and they mowed down the enemy. A quarter of an hour later the Indian, Moroccan and Algerian soldiers were fighting house to house and hand to hand battles in the villages of Hollebeke and Messines. As a result the whole body of Wurttembergers were thrown back in disorder with a loss of 3,000 dead and wounded. Many prisoners were captured during this five hours' fight. Six guns were taken.

The War and Forest Products

The pulp and paper industry in Canada will profit greatly from the war situation. An increasing demand for Canadian supplies is already noted, due to the general stoppage of European supplies. It is probable, also, that a market will be developed for a large amount of small sized timber, to be used as pit props in the mining of coal in the British Isles. The usual supplies from the Scandinavian countries are, at least temporarily, cut off to a considearble extent. Eastern Canada has vast quantities of timber suitable for mining purposes, and the securing of this market would mean a very large development. On the other hand, the demand for lumber and building materials has fallen off seriously, on account of the general cessation of building operations.

Swearing doesn't help to play the game, said the young minister on the golf links. Besides, it's very wicked.

It may be very wicked, an' it may no' help the playin' but it's a great aid to conversation, replied the sophisticated caddy.

Which is the quickest way to the hospital, please?

Go along here till you come to the market place, then call for three cheers for the kaiser."

Canada Has Helped Empire

The Efficiency of Her Transport Organization in War Time

When on the declaration of war the Canadian government was asked by the imperial government to supervise the purchase and transport of commissariat supplies which Canada could provide for the expeditionary force in France, the Hon. Robt. Rogers, minister of public works, was the minister selected to take charge of this responsible work. It was obvious to so practical a man as Mr. Rogers that the handling of such large orders as were in sight must be done by experienced transport officials, and, among others, he consulted Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir Thomas considered it a patriotic duty to place at Mr. Rogers' disposal, without cost to the Canadian government, the services of Mr. A. H. Harris, special traffic representative of the C.P.R., together with such of the company's staff as Mr. Harris might select for purpose of administration. As this staff eventually numbered nearly twenty picked men, the value of the offer was considerable, and its acceptance by the Canadian government had given the British war office an efficient service and saved a large sum of money. Owing to Mr. Harris' initiative and untiring energy, aided by an efficient and loyal staff, a phenomenal tonnage has been moved to the seaboard and thence overseas to French ports of call.

The value of expert handling was demonstrated by the prompt chartering of vessels on a minimum charter rate, enabling the administration to maintain an average freight on oats during the past three months of 25 cents per hundred pounds, and $7.50 per gross ton on hay. Although, owing to the scarcity of tonnage, freight rates have risen rapidly since September, five vessels have cleared from Montreal for a French port during the past ten days, the charter parties averaging 28 cents per 100 lbs. on oats and $8 on hay, a saving of close on 50 per cent. on current commercial rates. In addition to this the C.P.R. has made no charge for use of its docks by the chartered vessels and has warehoused everything free—being helped in this generous treatment by the Allan Line, which also placed portions of its sheds at the disposal of the government. Over 600,000 sacks have been stored in and passed through C.P.R. sheds, and in addition, vast quantities of sacked oats were piled in the upper sections of the C.P.R. dock warehouses and subsequently loaded into chartered vessels consigned to French ports of call.

The Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta governments received the same generous treatment in connection with the forwarding of their gifts.

The shipments handled by this administration under Mr. Harris' supervision September 1st to date, including flour, war office supplies, and French army blankets, total the enormous figure of 120,000 tons of freight, free of storage, dockage, or steamship demurrage charges. The rapidity with which supplies went forward was shown in a cable from England to "go slow," as they were arriving too fast to be properly handled. In fact, a record has been established which it will take a long time to beat, and those concerned have come in for well merited congratulation.

The season of St. Lawrence navigation having closed, war office supplies will continue to be forwarded during the winter months via the Maritime Provinces under Mr. Harris' supervision.

Professor of Chemistry—If anything should go wrong in this experiment we and the laboratory with us might be blown skyhigh! Come closer, gentlemen, so that you may be better able to follow me.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Do you believe in dreams?
I did till I met you.

Spread
E. D. SMITH'S
JAM
on the children's bread and watch them smile
Can be had from your Grocer

Highest grade beans kept whole and mealy by perfect baking, retaining their full strength. Flavored with delicious sauces. They have no equal.

The Right Way to Strike A Match

Once in a while we have complaints about our matches breaking in two. This is no fault of the match as EDDY'S MATCHES are made from specially selected straight grained wood only. For the benefit of those who are in ignorance as to the proper way to hold a match (and there are many) we give the following directions:

"The forefinger of the right hand should be placed over the tip of the match, and withdrawn quickly when the flame comes. This prevents any undue leverage on the match and instinct prevents one getting one's fingers burned."

THE E. B. EDDY COY., LIMITED, Hull, Canada.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 N. 2 N. 3 THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE. No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

PATENTS

Featherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

Quite Visible

The scarcity of servant girls led to a certain wealthy American lady engaging a farmer's daughter from a rural district of Ireland. Her want of familiarity with town ways and language led to many amusing scenes. One day a lady called at the residence and rang the bell. Kathleen, the servant, answered the call.

Can Mrs. —— be seen?" asked the visitor.

Can she be seen? sniggered Kathleen. Shure, an OI think she can; she's six feet high, and four feet wide! Can she be seen? Sorra a bit of anything ilse can ye see whin she's about.

Mrs. Nurich was telling of her recent motor trip.

How about the topography of the country? she was asked.

Mostly Republican but a few Bull Moose.

You Can Have Soft White Hands

By Using Cuticura Soap Exclusively

And Cuticura Ointment occasionally. They succeed even when others fail.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura" Dept. K, Boston, U.S.A.

W. N. U. 1033

Attacked Like Tigers

Gurkhas Capture German Convoy in Dead of Night

Private Orchard of the City of London regiment, Royal Fusiliers, tells of the fighting methods of the Sikhs in this campaign.

"We had been having a pretty warm time of it," he said. "In the night the Germans made a stealthy advance to our trenches. We let them come along until they were nearly on top of us, and then the Sikhs slipped out on their flank. They made terrible work with the bayonet, and the enemy was practically annihilated without a shot having been fired."

Another story told by Private Orchard relates to the capture of a German convoy by the Gurkhas. The exploit took place in the dead of one night. The convoy was stationary at the time, and was guarded by about twenty sentries.

"With knives between their teeth, the little brown fellows crawled right under the very shadows of the convoy, and before the German sentries had time to realize what was about to happen the Gurkhas pounced upon them like tigers and killed every man jack of them.

"The Gurkhas then settled down comfortably in charge of the convoy, but they had not long to wait before a strong party of Germans came on the scene, and were amazed to discover how matters stood.

"They immediately set to attack the Gurkhas, who slashed out to right aand left with their deadly knives, and when the unequal combat was at its height, timely British reinforcements arrived."

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

CANVAS COATS FOR CANADIANS

Government Will at Once Order 40,000 Lined With Sheepskin

The government has decided to place at once an order for forty thousand waterproof canvas coats, lined with sheepskin, for the Canadian expeditionary force. All the stocks of coats of this kind in Canada have been bought by the imperial authorities for the British army, but the manufacture of the supply for the Canadians will be rushed with all possible speed.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

New C.P.R. Steamers For the Pacific

Practically unsinkable are the two new Princess steamships which are now almost complete at the Dumbarton yards of Messrs. William Denny Brothers. The Princess Margaret, first of the new ships to be launched, is now ready for commission and will shortly clear the Clyde for British Columbia. The new Princesses are fitted with double bottoms and are subdivided according to the very latest and best practice. There are no less than fourteen transverse bulkheads, and for a distance of 71 feet on each side, there is a longitudinal bulkhead some 7 feet away from the outer skin. These transverse divisions are arranged to carry oil fuel. The general subdivision is such that in the case of a collision or damage, any two compartments may be thrown open to the sea and the vessel still remain afloat, although she may be loaded.

Primarily intended for passenger service, these vessels are not designed to carry a large amount of freight. They have cargo space for about 500 tons in the forehold and the 'tween decks. One of the attractive features of this new type of vessel being built for the C.P.R. is a marvelous observation room arranged forward.

A Sure Cure of Flatulency.—When the undigested food lies in the stomach it throws off gases causing pains and oppression in the stomachic region. The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

For Relief of Farmers

An appropriation of one million dollars for the purchase of seed grain for farmers who lost their crops by drought in the affected district of Alberta and Saskatchewan last summer was made by the government on the recommendation of the Hon. Robert Rogers. At the same time a vote of $150,000 was put through for the immediate relief of the farmers and their families. This will be distributed through commissioners by the purchase of food, fuel and supplies for winter.

Willie, is your father a rich man?

No, Sallie; he is a professor, so I can be educated for nothing.

Oh, that's nothing! My father is a minister, and I can be good for nothing.

But she says she has never given you any encouragement.

Did she say that?

She certainly did.

She told me that her uncle was going to leave her a fortune and that he had one foot in the grave. If that is not encouragement I'd like to know what you call it.—New York Post.

Fortune Teller—Beware of a dark man, whom you will soon meet. He will be a villain.

Girl—How perfectly delightful! How soon will I meet him?

Say, Hiram, what do they mean by a Stradevarius?

Oh, a Stradevarius is the aLtin name for a fiddle.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief---Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver.

Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. *Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.*

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Australia Needs Wheat

Conditions Such That Large Amount of Grain Will be Needed

In a report to the department of trade and commerce, D. O. Press, Canadian commissioner at Melbourne, states that the drought conditions, which caused a two-thirds shrinkage in the Australian wheat crop, still continues. The outlook for the sustenance of the large flock of sheep and herds of cattle, he says, could scarcely be worse. The wheat areas he describes as "being in a deplorable condition, while trade is more depressed by the vagaries of the climate than by the European war."

The report continues:

"The prospects at present facing us are that the crops will prove the lowest average yield since the well-remembered and disastrous season of 1902. In the view of the leading Australian grain merchants, it is anticipated that importations of oats and barley will be necessary within a few months, and that overseas wheat will be required early in 1915.

New Zealand is experiencing similar prospects, and, as supplies of cereals cannot be obtained from that dominion, Australia must look to Canada and the United States for its requirements. Already applications have been received from some of the largest grain merchants in Australia in several states for information respecting Canadian supplies available and list of the principal dealers.

"Arrangements will be made well in advance by Australian grain merchants for purchasing cargoes for forward delivery and Canadian exporters may be disposed to give this unexpected demand their prompt consideration. There is no doubt sufficient wheat in Australia for some months to come, and the yield this season may prove to be sufficient for domestic requirements.

"On most reliable authority it is anticipated that importations of oats and barley must shortly be arranged for, and it is to this trade that Canadian exporters are urged to give their first attention.

"Canadian grain exporters interested in the probable requirements of Australia in 1915 can obtain the names and addresses of the principal Australian grain merchants upon making application to the department of trade and commerce, Ottawa."

"GET THE OTHERS FIRST"

Noble Self-Sacrifice of a Dying Artillery Sergeant

The noble self-sacrifice of a dying sergeant is described by Private D. F. Gilmour, of the Seaforth Highlanders. "It was," he says, "on the Aisne. "We had had a hard day. Our casualties were greater than I care to tell. I was with a fatigue party collecting the wounded and burying the dead. We came on a sergeant of artillery and about twenty wounded men. The sergeant was nearest, and I signed to my mates to take him first. He waved us away. 'I can wait. Get the others first. They're much worse.'

"That was what he said. We persisted. He got angry. 'I'm your superior in rank, and if you disobey I'll report you for insubordination.' That settled it, so we started on the others. We got the last away, and came back for the sergeant. He was stone dead. Unknown to us he had been bleeding to death. He must have known that when he made us attend to the others. Had he been taken at first his life would have been saved."

MESMERIZED

A Poisonous Drug Still Freely Used

Many people are brought up to believe that tea and coffee are necessities of life, and the strong hold that the drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee has on the system makes it hard to loosen its grip even when one realizes its injurious effects.

A lady writes: "I had used coffee for years; it seemed one of the necessities of life. A few months ago my health, which had been slowly failing, became more impaired, and I knew that unless relief came from some source I would soon be a physical wreck.

"I was weak and nervous, had sick headaches, no ambition, and felt tired of life. My husband was also losing his health. He was troubled so much with indigestion that at times he could eat only a few mouthfuls.

"Finally we saw Postum advertised and bought a package. I followed directions for making carefully, and added cream, which turned it to the loveliest rich looking and tasting drink I ever saw served at any table, and we have used Postum ever since.

"I gained five pounds in weight in as many weeks, and now feel well and strong in every respect. My headaches have gone, and I am a new woman. My husband's indigestion has left him, and he can now eat anything."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Canada's Fisheries

The Resources of Canada's Fisheries Little Understood by Average Canadians

Few Canadians appreciate the fact that the waters in and around Canada contain the principal commercial food fishes in very great abundance. Such fishes as the cod, halibut, mackerel, herring, haddock and sardines are taken from Canadian waters in immense quantities every year, while the salmon and lobster fisheries have world-wide recognition.

Owing to the many large indentations, Canada's Atlantic coastline measures fully 5,000 miles from the strait of Belle Isle to the bay of Fundy, and the Pacific ocast line is 7,000 miles in length. All the territorial waters along these coasts have abundance of food fishes. During the fiscal year 1912-13 the inshore and deep sea fisheries, produced fish having a market valueof $29,315,772, and the product of the inland fisheries was valued at $4,073,692, making a total of $43,389,464. Of this amount, British Columbia produced $14,455,488, an indication of the value and extent of the salmon and halibut fisheries of the Pacific province.

Another almost totally undeveloped fishery is that of Hudson strait and Hudson bay. The Dominion government has had its fishery officers in these waters during the past two years. The cod and salmon fisheries at Port Burwell, in Hudson strait, are capable of considerable development and in time will prove to be of great value. No official reports are as yet available regarding the fisheries of Hudson bay. Enough is known, however, to clearly indicate that not only the fisheries of these northern waters but the other deep sea and inshore fisheries of the east and west coasts are capable of great expansion. For this reason the action of the department of marine and fisheries in endeavoring to extend the markets for fresh fish will doubtless add steadily to the importance of a great Canadian industry.—A.D., in Conservation.

Ordinary Corn Cures Are Dangerous Because they contain acids, but Putnam's Corn Extractor is entirely vegetable in composition. It is perfectly painless, safe and sure to cure.

THE DENTIST

A dentist's ways are very rough.
He keeps you wondering still
To find your mouth is big enough
To hold a rolling mill.
—Washington Star.

Before he's got your stumps ground down
And got your crowns to fit,
He's got your mouth stretched big enough
To hold a plumber's kit.
—Houston Post.

And ere he gets the plugs plugged in,
Why, this has come to pass:
You feel you have the jawbone of—
(I needn't write it out).
—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

And when the crown work is complete,
Another job he tries,
And with his hammer, drill and lathe
Constructs a bridge of size.
—New York Sun.

One thing about the dentist makes
Us mad as all creation;
He fills our mouth with funny fakes,
Then hogs the conversation.
—Youngstown Telegram.

And when his job is at its worst—
You think he means to kill—
He tells a funny story to
Offset his fiendish drill.
—Judge.

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

THE SOLDIER'S BET

Daring Trip to Plant French Flag on German Soil

The Journal publishes a letter from Toulon describing a deed of reckless boldness of a French infantryman:

"One of our men," says the writer, "made a bet with a comrade that he would go and plant the French flag in German territory. During the night he passed through the outposts of the enemy, and, climbing a tree, fixed the flag to the trunk. He then returned to the trenches without being seen by the Germans.

"When the enemy perceived our tricolor they were natuarlly irritated and made great endeavors to get it down, but our infantry prevented them from doing so, and at every attempt brought down the climber."—Reuter.

Now, said the teacher at the close of the lesson in which he had touched on the horrors of war, do you object to war, my boy?

Yes, sir, I do, was the fervent answer.

Now, tell us why.

Because, said the youth, wars make history, an' I jest hate history.

Here I am breakin' stones by the roadside, said Patsy Bryan to his friend, when I'm heir to half of a splendid estate under my father's will, so I am. When the ould man died he ordered my brother Phil to divide the house with me, and by St. Patrick so he did—for he took the inside and gave me the otuside.—The Scotsman.

Chaperon—Was that young man who called on you last night an auctioneer?

Tess—Why so?

Chaperon—He talked like one. He put up that "going" bluff for half an hour.

Ah, my poor man, said the benevolent old lady, I suppose you are often pinched by want and hunger, are you not?

Yessum, and cops.

Poverty is a blessing in disguise, quoted the sage.

Well, replied the fool, the disguise is certainly effective.

Lady—Yes, they are very nice gooseberries, but aren't they dirty?

Street Vendor—Dirty! Fink I can wash 'em and part taeir hair dahn the centre for tuppence a pound in these 'ere war times?—Liverpool Mercury.

A few light rubs with "Old Dutch" sprinkled on a damp cloth brings new lustre. Equally effective for cleaning and brightening sinks, wash bowls and bath tubs.

Keep It Handy Large Sifter Can—10cts.

Plucky Signallers

Though Wounded Crawls to Deliver His Message

Lance-Corporal Harry Head, of the King's Royal Rifles, who was wounded in the battle of the Aisne, states that he was put on signalling duty with a comrade. They were stationed on the ridge of a steep hill behind the trenches with a field telephone. "I had taken one message," he said, "and we were arguing as to who should take the next one when a shrapnel shell from the German batteries burst just above us. My mate was hit by a piece of the shell right on the top of the head, and he died shortly afterwards. I had to take the message then.

"I was hit near the left hip, and a piece of the casing of the shell, about two inches square, after tearing a gash about nine inches long in my thigh, imbedded itself in the flesh close to the bone. After receiving the message I crawled as best I could to a spot about twenty yards distant, where I had to deliver it. I asked that some one should relieve me, but this was impossible at the time. As I could not carry the telephone, and it would have been dangerous to have left it, I smashed it with the butt end of my rifle, thus making it of no use to the enemy. As soon as I had a chance I bound up my wound temporarily, and then crawled to a barn about three-quarters of a mile away."

Internal parasites in the shape of worms in the stomach and bowels of children sap their vitality and retard physical development. They keep the child in a constant state of unrest and, if not attended to, endanger life. The child can be spared much suffering and the mother much anxiety by the best worm remedy that can be got, Miller's Worm Powders, which are sure death to worms in any shape.

Making Shoulders Square

Dr. Cornell, the chief medical inspector of the public schools, is authority for the statement that special exercise are being introduced into the schools for the purpose of straightening the shoulders of the pupils and that the medical and physical departments are now working in harmony to raise the physical standard of the pupils. It is well known that improper height of desk and wrong posture contribute to curvature of the spine, a thing which is said to trouble twenty-five per cent. of the children.

Any method that will serve to do away with this condition of affairs should be heartily welcomed, and it is a good thing to know that special classes have been formed for that purpose. The promise is held out that the curriculum of the future will not only provide for exercise but also for periods of relaxation after hours of nervous strain, so that the sight of backs now bowed and twisted by fatigue will disappear.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Greater and Nobler France

France has re-discovered her soul in this war. That at any rate is some compensation for the heavy sufferings and sacrifices she has undergone and is undergoing. War has silenced the strident voice of faction, squalid domestic controversies are forgotten; there is more unity of feeling and purpose in France than she has known for two generations. Much more than that. Out of the horror of this war a greater and a nobler Farnce has arisen to challenge the admiration of the world.—London Chronicle.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

May Furnish Boughs for Ship Fenders

Hundreds of bundles of hazelwood or willow boughs for the battleships of the Canadian and imperial service are required for fenders to hang alongside the vessels. The Dominion Naval Department is anxious to buy those fenders at a fair price, and will welcome inquiries. Prior to the war the supply was obtained from Norway and Sweden, but with navigation closed on the North Sea it cannot be obtained from those countries.

What kind of a fellow is he?

Oh, he's the kind of a fellow who goes out for a walk with you, and then tells you how democratic he is; not afraid of being seen with anybody.

Farewell, dear. I will never to able to feel the same toward you again.

Heavens, George! What have you done?

Nothing, dear. I am just going out to cut off my moustache.

Waitress (after rain in an open-air restaurant)—You haven't sat on a wet chair, have you?

Guest—Don't be alarmed, dear child! There was a hat on it.

I can give you a cold bite, said the woman.

Why not warm it up? asked teh tramp.

There ain't any wood sawed.

So? Well, give it to me cold.—New York Sun.

French Colored Troops

Company of Africans Wiped Out Crown Prince's Regiment to the Last Man

The story of the annihilation of one of the crack regiments of the famous Prussian Guards is a terrible one.

This regiment, it appears, had been told off to take a certain French position, cost what it might.

In advance of the French lines, at the village of D——, a large body of African troops had constructed defence works of the most extensive and ingenious nature, making the fullest use of escarpments, entanglements of barbed wire, and other contrivances.

The Prussians came forward to the sound of their drums and fifes, and the Africans, preserving dead silence, allowed them to advance until their front rank men began to cut the wire of the entanglements.

Then a bugle rang out, and there was a word of command, The rifles spoke, and the first line of the attacking regiment went down. The second line wavered, and the voices of the officers uttering guttural orders could be heard.

The Guardsmen broke into the charge. The Africans, as calm as if they were on the parade ground, opened a terrible independent fire, each picking his man. The second line, the third, the fourth fell as the first had done.

Of the regiment that had been the Kaiser's pride there soon remained but three men, who fought on like heroes. Finally there was left a single lieutenant, who remained an instant above the awful human debris about him. A last bullet whistled through the air. The officer staggered sharply back. The Crown Prince's regiment—for the prince had been its colonel in chief—was no more!

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Reward of Virtue

Yes:
She shopped for Christmas early,
bought mamma some silken stuff;
And the latest book for father, and
for Sister Jane a muff,
And a sweater for the brother that
was fond of fishing camps,
And an album for the brother that collected postage stamps;
And she purchased in the summer and
embroidered in the fall
A tobacco pouch to give the one she
loved the best of all.
But:
The silks proclaimed in springtide
fickle Fashion's latest number
By December, sad to state, were absolutely hors de combat;
And the book is being published on the
small installment plan
In the columns of the evening sheet
that father's wont to scan;
And the muff turned out to be a muff
that simply wouldn't go
With the stole that sister brought
from Montreal not long ago;
And the girl big brother's written to
since in July he met her
Has improved the shining hours since
then by knitting him a sweater;
And the yearning for the postage
stamp that little brother cherished
Since he's grown six months older,
is a yearning that has perished.
But the most unkindest cut of all and
Fate's most cruel joke
Is the fact the one she now loves best
is one that doesn't smoke!
—Anne W. Young, in Judge.

Farmers Made Ready Response

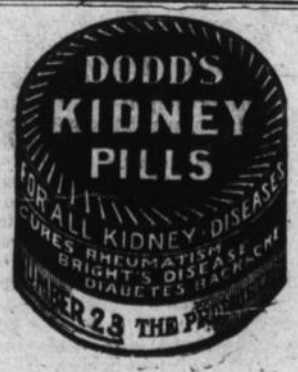
The government recently appealed to the farmers to increase their wheat acreage and break additional land so that next year's crops may be proportionate to the increased demand resulting from the war.

A report received from J. Bruce Walker, immigration commissioner at Winnipeg, indicates a ready response. It sets forth that the increase in cultivated areas next year will be 40 per cent. in excess of this season.

Irishman—Do you shave for five cints?

Barber—Yes; one side.

Irishman—All right; thin shave the outside.



L.I.D. Council Meeting

The members of the above council met in the office of the secretary-treasurer on Saturday afternoon last, when all the councillors were present.

The office of chairman again fell to the lot of Mr. P. McIntyre, who was elected thereto on a motion by Larson, seconded by Hatch, and Mr. A. J. Flood is again secretary, the motion being made by Larson and seconded by Ecker. There is a slight increase of salary, it going from $500 to $600, but from this the secretary pays his own bonding fees.

As for the order of meetings the following schedule was suggested. Reading of previous minutes, reports of secretary and the councillors, unfinished business, new business.

The question of rates for 1915 was then brought forward. The chairman was of the opinion that the 1914 rates were alright ,provided that the rate of wages remains the same. Hatch thought that the work ought to be let out by the contract and that people ought to pay their taxes direct instead of working out their taxes, as the present system was not economical, although with the present times it was questionable as to whether this could be done. Ecker thought that the times were not propitious, and suggested that the matter ought to proceed as before. Hatch moved and Fair seconded that the rate for 1915 be $8 per quarter. Carried.

In regard to payment for work Ecker moved and Fair seconded that the rate of wages be as in 1914, $6 for man and team, $8 for man and four horses, $3 for a single man and $1 a day for each additional horse, $4 for a foreman, and $6 for foreman and team, per day. Carried.

Motion by Ecker seconded by Fair that the amount of the secretary's bond be $4000. Carried.

A suggestion from Councillor Hatch was that each councillor should have a statement from the secretary showing the probable income and expenses for his district for 1915.

The following bills were read: Wolfe and Pettman, 70c; Vulcan Advocate, $4.50; Western News, $2.01; Vulcan Co-operative Society, $9.10, and the charges of the 6 returning officers for the recent elections, $74. Motion by Ecker, seconded by McDonald that the bills be allowed. Carried.

The question of gopher poison was left over until the next meeting, the secretary to write to the department for definite information. The maximum expenditure that the council can make for poison is $200, whereas to cover the district it would mean an expenditure of something like $2000

The question of arrears of the C.E. (C.P.R.) taxes came up, and the following motion by Hatch, seconded by Fair was carried: That Mr. P. W. L. Clark be instructed to recall the papers re the C. & E. (C.P.R.) suit in regard to arrears of taxes from Edmonton, providing that the matter is not at present proceeding.

The question of three delegates to the convention to be held in Calgary in February was brought up and the following were elected to attend, Councillors Larson, Ecker and McDonald.

Motion by Hatch, seconded by Ecker that the delegates take up the question of part of division lines between districts.

Motion by Hatch, seconded by Fair that work on division lines in the district be paid for equally by each district.

Motion by Hatch, seconded by Larson that no receipts be issued for work, and that cheques be issued in full for work. Carried.

The secretary was instructed to write asking for Government aid on the road between 10—15-17-24; 24—25-16-24; and 24—25-17-24-

The meeting then adjourned.

Patriotism And The Job

Carlyle says, "The heart of good citizenship is the job." He is speaking of poverty. He proclaims the palpable, but persistently forgotten fact, that any class of population not engaged in self-respecting, self-supporting industry is a public danger. Criminals, paupers, the unemployed among the poor and the idle among the rich are to be classed together as enemies of society. Every nation's strength is in its earners, not in its thieves, beggars or spenders.

But there is another sense in which the same words are true. Every patriot needs to set his patriotism to work. Any man's loyalty to the community is in danger of wilting unless he serves the community. There is a perennial conscription in the very nature of nationhood, calling its manhood and womanhood to effort and sacrifice on its behalf. National security is found in each man being a willing brick. National progress is the accumulated cheerful activity of each man as a citizen

To illustrate by the converse, the fundamental reason for the misgovernment of Canadian cities is that very few citizens do anything for their city If they served it they would cherish it But a city is an unloved thing. No exile imprecates his cunning right hand if he should see Montreal or Winnipeg no more. The mass of the citizens, being unemployed in any civic service, become irresponsible, remain ignorant of its needs and problems, and speedily grow hypercritical of its government They become a mob of fault-finders. They pay their taxes reluctantly, and, for the rest, nag and ridicule the mayor and aldermen. The result often is that men of capacity and self respect decline nomination to office. Thus the evils of misgovernment feed them selves, and the last state of that city is worse than the first.

To learn from our enemies, the acknowledged superior tone of administration and loyalty found in German cities is not due to the mayor being a permanent and appointed official, but to the fact that hundreds of German citizens hold some authority and responsibility, often only a small office and unpaid, for one Canadian citizen who lifts a finger for his city. Democracy has not broken down. It has not been tried.

It is a law of human nature that affection is born of service. "It is easier for one mother to support seven sons than it is for seven sons to support one mother." Why? Because she has had the education and they have not. She has learned to love them by serving them. She has gradually, patiently, with incredible self forgetfulness and sacrifice, brought herself to that pitch of affection. She has made it impossible for her to calculate what it costs to do either the smallest or the greatest things for her sons. Such a devotion does not come easily; it is the creation of hardship and toil and pain.

It is also law of human nature that a man's creed comes from his deeds. Tell us what a man works at and we will tell you what his opinions are. All business associations are founded upon this law. Bankers, stockmen, manufacturers, grain growers, stock brokers, bricklayers—what you will—can unite on common platforms only because their tasks are similar. The banker is out of place among the stockmen. Let a manufacturer or a bricklayer retire from business, and he soon becomes useless to the Manufacturers' Association or the Bricklayers Union Faith without works is dead. If our political convictions are to be vigorous they must be exercised Many Canadians love party better than country simply because once in five years they do something for the party. Whereas they never do anything for Canada.

There are 30,000 Imperialists on Salisbury Plain. Those of them who return will never again be mere Colonials The sorely-needed organization of the Empire will get a great start forward in all the Dominions by reason of the return of the veterans of the great war. They will have learned in trenches dug in the soil of France or Belgium imperialistic convictions and loyalty which will never perish or fade. Geography will be against them. But it is not geography which counts, but effort.

—Journal of Commerce.

Change in Mail Delivery

The delivery of the mail to the offices of Reid Hill, Brunetta and Armada has recently undergone a change, and the following arrangements are now in force:

Mails leave Vulcan on Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock, and arrive in Vulcan at 17 o'clock.

The previous arrangement was that the mails left Vulcan at noon on Tuesdays and Fridays, the Brunetta mails being taken to the Reid Hill post office and called for by the Brunetta mail carrier. Now the mail is taken direct to Brunetta.

The mails for Hearnleigh, Eastway and Arrowwood leaves Vulcan on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 o'clock, and arrives back at 18 o'clock.

Skating Carnival

The carnival promoted by the management of the skating rink on Friday night last was in every way a decided success. There was a splendid attendance, many people from Champion, Brunetta, and the surrounding town and districts being there, and in all about two hundred persons were present.

The costumes worn were many and varied, the Mexican, negro and Indian fraternizing with the clown, the pierrot, Mutt and Jeff; Old Dutch of cleansing fame, not to mention many others including his Satanic Majesty, the Cream of Wheat gentleman with the broad smile, were there, and altogether they made a brilliant scene.

The judging of the costumes, followed by the racing events, commenced about nine o'clock, the judges being Messrs. W. O. Davis and G. P. Scott, of Calgary. The following is a list of the events and winners:—No. 1, best lady and gent skaters in costume. Mrs. A. Mitchell and Mr. Cromarty: No. 2, best lady's costume, Mrs. Steeves, "Holly tree"; No. 3, best lady's comic costume, M. F. McKellar, "Old Dutch Cleanser"; No. 4, best man's costume, Mr. Steeves, "Robin Hood"; No. 5, best man's comic costume, Mr W. Allan, "Kiltie": No. 6, best children's costume, awarded to the two little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Lebow; No. 7, best lady skater in costume, Mrs. Steeves; No. 8, potato race, J. L. Haight; No. 9, barrel race, J. L. Haight; No. 10, boys' half mile race, Russell Robson; No. 11, men's mile race, P. Kiefer; No. 12, ladies' race, Mrs. Steeves; No. 13, best gent skater in costume, Mr. Anderson, of Champion; extra event, tandem race, Mrs. Steeves and M. F. McKellar. The winner of the ladies' race had a further prize, a 5-lb. box of Robertson's chocolates, donated by the judge, Mr. G. P. Scott.

After the sports events were finished, the refreshment tent under the auspices of the Women's Institute came in for attention, where the skaters and spectators were able, for a moderate amount, to purchase coffee, sandwiches and cake. The proceeds from this sale amounted to something like $40, half of which will be given to the Red X fund.

A presentation to the judges and ladies of the Women's Institute was afterwards made by Rev. D. K. Allan. After addressing a few appropriate words incidental to the difficulties of judging and catering, the gifts of Red X handkerchiefs and leather crosses bearing the initials V. C. (Vulcan Carnival), were made to the ladies and gentlemen.

This by no means brought the festivities to a close, for skating was the order for the next hour or so, while Messrs. Pentland, Hall, Mutz and Kahler took Messrs. Gill, Trevethick, Moffatt and Dr. Talbot over to the curling rink and tried conclusions with them there. The Champion team were successful in obtaining a score of 11 to 10.

The Champion brass band was in attendance and rendered selections throughout the evening.

The whole affair was one of which the management of the rink may well be proud, for it went with a great swing and without a hitch. They are indeed to be congratulated on the success, and it is hoped that they may see their way to staging another affair before the ice goes.

The following visitors were registered at the Imperial Hotel during the past week:

M. G. Clever, Gus. Gussick, A. W. Gill, Dr. Talbot, J. R. Grant, Mrs. Adams, Miss Adams, Miss Stevenson, Mrs. Geo. Orr, F. Anderson, J. Carson, Ralph Mason, Glen Clever, Fred Clever, Frank Caldwell, Roy Moffat, M. Donnley, Geo. Wright, Lou Hurlbert, Mr. Oversen, S. Wright, Fred Smith, Frank Johnson, Frank Whitner, Wade A. Metlock, Champion, Frank Carrison, J. Nelson, Loma; C. B. Elliott, K. Barton, J. W. Dyck, A. M. Hicks, Thos. Looney, M. W. Regan, N. H. White, J. W. Auten, W. C. McRoberts, W. D. Churchill, E. Aked, Jno. Jenkins, J. M. Delaney, V. A. Weileff, D. MacFarland, Andy Veitch, O. O. Davis, W. G. Scott, T. H. Hannon, Calgary; A. M. Armstrong, Kirksley; R. E. Tucker, Claresholm; H. McKechnie, Camrose; H. C. Hassard, Montreal; C. J. Ingram, Lethbridge; W. E. Bray, Medicine Hat; D. M. Richards, Buffalo Hills; W. Thomas, Okotoks; Arthur R. Bone, Eastway; F. C. Werley, N. Strand, Lethbridge; M. A. Jackson, Sheppard; G. Gunderson, Long Coulee; A. Parker, Lomond; W. W. Walker, Jas. Milnet, O. Bowie, Travers; Geo. Armstrong, Lake McGregor; Hal Stewart, Hellene Mont.; C. N. Mitten, Brant.

Clearance Sale

The Balance of this year's stock of

WINTER HATS

Ladies and Children's Wear

while they last at a

25 Per Cent. REDUCTION

Mrs. S. H. Irving

Letter to the Editor

THE EDITOR ADVOCATE,

Sir—In the Advocate of January 6th, the above term was applied to the Gospel message brought to the Loma people by Messrs. Stevenson and Whitehead.

Religion in any form is often considered as some sort of garment to be put on at old age when it is thought earthly pleasures are no longer of great enjoyment to such persons—hence I suppose the reporters meaning—'an old peoples religion." In other words, we, at such an age become cold blooded since religion cannot be expected to appeal to such warm blooded young people. It is a case of "eat drink and be merry for to morrow we die" evidently. It is ressonab'e (?) that one should wear himself out physically and morally until his blood cools down to a certain temperature and then turn his attention to more serious things and expect God, who made man in his own image, to accept the poor broken reed, the remnant of life still remaining after the best of it has been squandered on self and empty frivolities.

What is a religion worth that cannot be brought into daily life? And surely religion does not mean long faces, full of gloom, so that one might think we had just lost a dear friend instead of showing in our countenance and life that we have just found the best friend possible for man. Therefore I would say, why leave out "healthful amusements and recreations?" If one cannot be a follower of the Master and still enjoy the clean pleasures of life there must certainly be something lacking in the so called "healthful amusements."

Although the meetings at Loma were not well attended I notice the same district had a large attendance at the various dances held there—no doubt this was due to the fact that there so many young people in the community with "warm blood in their veins" and also probably sleeping or smothered consciences.

What is a "healthful recreation?" Anything that is truly healthful is so to mind and body. If dancing is included in this list I fail to see how it benefits the mind—indeed one does not have to look far to see its power of deteriation.

Finally, there is too little of the old fashioned religion in the world to day, we need more of it in this western country of ours. Our country's future rests with us—the young people not the old. What are we going to make it? We must stand for the right, shoulder to shoulder enlisted in the service of our King. Give us the old time religion. "It was good for our mothers and its good enough for us."

I.M.

THE VULCAN LIVERY

AUTO and BUGGY

Feed and Sale Stable

Garage

Sole Agent in the District for the Celebrated 'Presto' Light Tanks

R. E. DODDS, Proprietor.

R.N.A. DANCE

On FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, a dance will be given in The Shimp Hall, by the members of the R.N.A. Lodge, the proceeds to be divided between the Belgian Relief and the Patriotic Funds.

Supper will be served. Good music. Tickets $1.00

Spectators 25c. each. To commence at 8 o'clock sharp

EVERYBODY WELCOME

Princess Pats in Action

Papers on Monday evening contained news of the first experience of the Canadians in battle, and we are pleased to state that the report of heavy loss of life among them is erroneous. The losses were amazingly small and an unofficial report says there were only three killed and fourteen wounded. The Canadians upheld the honor of Canada and won fame for their regiment.

Mr. Barnard de Roussy, French Consul at Calgary, was a visitor at High River on Saturday last. He has just received a letter from Mr. H. de Clerval, who is now at the front, in which the latter stated he had been seventy days in the trenches and with the mud and slush the situation is a horrible one. Notwithstanding this he was enjoying excellent health which was a surprise to him and inexplicable as he was not a strong man physically, Michel de Roussy a brother is engaged as a chauffeur for a French officer and makes frequent trips to Paris where he visits his sister Mrs. de Clerval who is engaged with the Red Cross Society as nurse.

WHEN YOU WANT

COAL

GET IT AT THE

NATIONAL ELEVATOR

LETHBRIDGE IMPERIAL LUMP COAL

BEST IN THE WEST

$5.30 PER TON

The Thermometer

The themometer readings for the past week are as follows:

January 12,	20	above zero.
" 13,	17	"
" 14,	2	"
" 15,	3	below zero
" 16,	1	above zero

The Alberta Farmers Co-operative Elevator will be open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week, Mr. Gusseck, of Champion, will be in charge. It is likely that Mr. E. J. Charters will shortly be transferred, probably to Foremost.